THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:

For Year, ($2 series) $2
In Clubs of Twenty 1 75
One copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and no business can, in any sense be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII.—NO. 27. WEEKLY EDITION. MAY 7, 1870.

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Fashion vs. Sense—High Necks and Low Necks—Another Four Years' Term of Short Dresses—A Beautiful Question—The Empress Eugenie to the Rescue—Fashions at Home and Fashions Abroad—Hints to Housekeepers.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, April, 1870.

There is nothing which shows the ineffable silliness and stupidity of people who allow themselves to be led by the nose, more strongly than the recent *coup* in relation to the revival of long dresses for street wear.

Women's wits are sharpened by trade, and to the newspapers, protesting and begging, almost with tears in their eyes, against a change from the present convenient style, against the attempt to reinstate an old nuisance and enormity, and an old sin against health and cleanliness. But they have not seemed to realize at all that the power to prevent it lay in their own hands; that if they retain short skirts, the wearing of long ones is impossible in spite of the efforts of a couple of male dressmakers to prevent it.

Fortunately for the flocks of feminine sheep, their courage will not be put to the test this time. The Empress Eugenie coolly disregarding hints and announcements, has ordered a dozen summer walking dresses to be made short, and at least four of them are to consist simply of satin, and nothing else, with a trimmed waistcoat and lace ruffles at the waist and throat, a style very becoming to Her Majesty, and which she found very convenient for country excursions three years ago when they were introduced.

It would seem as though it mattered very little what the Empress Eugenie (who is not allowed to be the arbiter of style) does, the great mass of women who have to walk and work, and adapt themselves to a thousand exigencies, and demands of every-day life. But poor human nature requires leadership, and of American ladies, Worth and Mme. Demorest press we can only hope that she will show herself possessed of more sense than they.

A SOBER EXAMPLE.

The real truth is, that the battle *cry* raised just now about the impossibility of wearing long dresses for street wear, has no justification at all in the facts, and is simply intended to create a diversion from the effort now being made abroad to introduce a simpler and more refined and altogether more modest and womanly style of dress.

The young Mme. Emile Ollivier, the wife of the new Prime Minister, and a lady of great beauty, is now at the head of society in France, and an example of reform in regard to the regulation style of low neck for what is absurdly called full dress. Instead of making herself high necked dresses herself in the evening, but manages to have it distinctly understood that she does not like them, and does not wear them. The courage required by a young woman for such an innovation can only be understood by those who know and have seen the strictness with which the etiquette of full dress in society is observed in "society" in England and France, and also in Germany, where it is only slightly modified from established custom occasions.

It is announced that the Emperor of Russia intends to confer upon the courageous young lady the order of St. Catharine as an evidence of his respect and admiration for what was, in a new era in fashion and in the history of womanhood it others capable of conferring distinction would follow it with substantial rewards an effort so manifestly for the good of women and men, and so much wiser and more absurd and senseless than an arbitrary custom which prescribes a low necked dress as indispensable to full dress, and which leaves the women who will persist in leaving the upper part of their persons exposed to the cold, women at least be free to wear high dresses if they choose.

Low necked dresses to many women mean neuralgia, consumption, death, and always mean, in the climate of America, a very ineffective clothing they wear at home, is common sense and a little moral courage is all that is needed to obtain a hearing in competition with fashion?

FASHIONS FOR FOUR YEARS.

Oh! that some great social power would arise among us and assert itself in favor of modesty and good sense upon the subject of dress. As matters now are at the mercy of a few contrivers, and call unfashionable to-day is disclaimed and called unfashionable to-morrow, and the changes are so rapid and artificial that one is compelled to wait upon fashion but upon to last until garments are made, which never can be worn.

I wish some woman or number of women would declare a style of dress recognized as convenient, reasonably healthful, becoming, permanent, with the slight modifications which the individual taste requires for at least four years. I wish women could have the assurance that a style once approved would not be ridiculed the next season. I wish they would order their dresses, suits and cloaks, and order garments for the whole wardrobe and certainly if what they would have for their money, how long it would be worn, and how far it would be unfashionable to wear it.

At least as much time is spent in remodeling and making over unfashionable but good clothes as would be required to make them new. Once we are assured of some degree of permanency to fashion, we shall have the liberty to employ themselves with something else than this one eternal subject of dress, which has now the force of a religion.

Bonnets hang fire this season, and afford a fine illustration of the perplexing snarl into which the whole dress question seems likely to be tangled. So far, the only change made by the milliners upon small bonnets, but they have no really fine, distinctive large one to take its place. They have a dozen put forth by way of experiment, but they are either too large, too high, too awful and either buy or go home and make another of the small, captivating *Orpheane* which have lately driven the milliners to despair.

The "reactionary" bonnet of leghorn, with high, narrow crown, broad, high brim, lined with silk, or crape and standing display of feather and flower in front, which is said to be like a joke to be accepted in earnest, and the true style is not sufficiently pronounced nor enough to be pretty nor ugly enough to be distinguished.

One thing is noticeable, and that is materials have pretty nearly dwindled down to straw and black lace. Those of straw are of various sorts in terry poplin, silk and crape, but they are nearly always made to complete suits to harmonize with the dress or garment of the wearer, and do not constitute any important part of the general effect of the toilet. The most fashionable establishments have a first rate French *artiste* to fit orders for the bonnets which accompany the costumes, and it is much more satisfactory way of obtaining a hat or bonnet than ready-made, except in rare cases.

Untied tulle richly trimmed with real lace and a large Princess rose, or two roses in contrasting colors, constitutes a very elegant bonnet, and is a favorite at this season, because it does not look too light, or can be worn with all sorts of dresses. The most fashionable are the Charlotte Corday and the "Louis Fourteenth," the former with a somewhat large upside crown, and the latter with a straight crown, small, high, stylish brim, and lace or crape tippets.

China *crepe* is an exceptional material and one which is expensive and not very durable, which is not likely to be of very long duration. It is not used so much for making bonnets, however, as in the trimming of bonnets, as it is difficult to bring into shape so not to be a favorite with the skillful of the millinery masters.

Tulle for young ladies, white straw trimmed with black lace, wheat and field flowers, or wild roses are decidedly the most popular bonnets, and are only relished for traveling or for morning wear.

THE MANIA OF TRIMMING.

A very skillful lace importer of the hotels has been made, the excuse for the mounting of an inordinate mass of trimming. The final structure seems in many instances hardly able to bear the weight of the flower garden improvised on the hat.

For this exhibition of bad taste we are not half as much indebted to French models as to enterprising American ladies, who at the beginning to lead off with profusely trimmed hats and bonnets, and at the very commencement as it it was a feature peculiar to the single season, but the oldest inhabitant who has followed the fashions for a few years would find it difficult to remember a season when a great deal of trimming was not worn. I know who could be persuaded to purchase it.

Square veils, and also the small round veils, are of Donna Maria gauze (a firm all silk tissue), are used for the round hat of ordinary straw shape with a wide brim, and the veil, edged with real lace for the ordinary straw and Neapolitan bonnets. They are worn plain, as the lace, and tied at the back.

Tissue veils are also worn, and arranged to form a graceful drapery, which is fastened upon one shoulder.

The bonnets hover high, as I have remarked in a previous letter, but there is a certain noble grace in the high crown, for the reason I ascertain them quite worthily with the names by which they are known. But these are not the ones which are turned down with a mass of trimming.

GOAT'S HAIR.

It is quite a pleasure to notice the fine *poil de chevre* or "goat" cloth, is revived as one of the prominent materials of the season, and as particularly adapted to late spring wear and traveling dress. It is woven of fine silk either for the pale ash grey and *ecru* (buff) can hardly be called colors, constat principally of those which I have mentioned, and the deeper *fouille morte*, or dead leaf shade, which, however, is decidedly the favorite.

These suits are trimmed with fringe the same shade of the material and blended with silk or ruffles of the material, with black velvet between. A very elegant suit of this cloth, was exhibited at Stewart's great opening a few days ago—the lower skirt trimmed with a flat pinked ruffle, and the upper with a fringe of the same shade as the material, but plaited. The sacque was also fringed, and worn over the skirt of black velvet.

The finest linen suits were trimmed with flat pinking and without fringe and black velvet.

The short suits just imported were universally for walking dresses, and the trains are strictly confined to evening dresses of ceremony.

GRANDE TOILETTES.

The costliest dresses excepting in black and white, exhibited hardly any conicastic. Silk, however, of the richest and heaviest quality seemed to be the favorite material, trimmed and mounted with flounces, puffings and overdress of China crepe of the same shade trimmed with lace or fringe, and looped up with silk feathered out, or with bands of feather trimming all of the same color. These were some times worn over skirts of lace, which draped over blue, green, pink, white and mauve silk and satin dresses, and the effect is greatly enhanced by the superb jewelry with which now form such, a feature of the evening toilet, and which is worn in the hair, as a coronet, and also around the throat, the one with the other.

There were several white tulle dresses, but the most effective were two flounces puffed, separated by a band of white satin ribbon, and ornamented with black velvet and "Honiton" lace that is so very pink roses without foliage.

A fascinating dress of very heavy black *gros grain* attracted much attention. It was cut very low, and bordered all around with rich old Venetian point, headed with a band of carved black cashmere feathers. The sleeves were ruffled and trimmed to match, and the wide sash was of the same rare old lace.

One of the great houses in Paris presented to each of the lady visitors on its opening day a lovely bouquet of violets. Why cannot our polite American merchants follow so charming an example?

Among the materials for the seaside walking dresses, ordered by the Empress Eugenie, are silk poplins, a white terry *cire*, a rich brown, a tartan, a silk poplin of cherry, and a beautiful amber. These show excellent taste in the selection.

OUTSIDE GARMENTS.

Cloaks seem to be less in demand this season than ever. The suits are so complete that they need nothing additional either for warmth or drapery, and are so pretty that it is a sin to cover them. Jackets short and loose, or long, (like the polonaise,) and fitted into the figure, are the favorite methods of completing street suits, the upper part of the polonaise forming the side panniers, which are a pretty and very graceful modification of the first immense and very ungainly protuberance.

Capes have nearly disappeared, but there is a pretty little mantelet which is so convenient and more becoming. The "Metternich" is particularly for a dressy wrap, and a very excellent and useful garment, not youthful but admirable for ladies of middle morning suits, and in cashmere is graceful for early spring and autumn wear. It has been extensively worn in Paris during the winter, and is to be worn through the winter well, fruit buds of all kinds in full bloom, and flowers, peaches nectarines, pronises to be abundant. The spring is later than usual, so that spring crops are a little in doubt, but there is not sufficient yet to raise any apprehension. In Illinois, on the Mississippi bottom, the spring look now remarkably fine and early.

THAT bewitching political organization known by the mystical name of "*Sorosis*," has issued a "Declaration of Independence," renouncing all allegiance to that most despotic of rulers—*Fashion*. These ladies, at their late meeting, resolved that they would not wear, would order their dresses, suits and cloaks, and order garments for the whole wardrobe and certainly of what they would have for their money, how long it would be worn, and how far it would be unfashionable to wear it.

At least as much time is spent in remodeling and making over unfashionable but good clothes as would be required to make them new. Once we are assured of some degree of permanency to fashion, we shall have the liberty to employ themselves with something else than this one eternal subject of dress, which has now the force of a religion.

Bonnets hang fire this season, and afford a fine illustration of the perplexing snarl into which the whole dress question seems likely to be tangled. So far, the only change made by the milliners upon small bonnets, but they have no really fine, distinctive large one to take its place. They have a dozen put forth by way of experiment, but they are either too large, too high, too awful and either buy or go home and make another of the small, captivating *Orpheane* which have lately driven the milliners to despair.

The "reactionary" bonnet of leghorn, with high, narrow crown, broad, high brim, lined with silk, or crape and standing display of feather and flower in front, which is said to be like a joke to be accepted in earnest, and the true style is not sufficiently pronounced nor enough to be pretty nor ugly enough to be distinguished.

One thing is noticeable, and that is materials have pretty nearly dwindled down to straw and black lace. Those of straw are of various sorts in terry poplin, silk and crape, but they are nearly always made to complete suits to harmonize with the dress or garment of the wearer, and do not constitute any important part of the general effect of the toilet. The most fashionable establishments have a first rate French *artiste* to fit orders for the bonnets which accompany the costumes, and it is much more satisfactory way of obtaining a hat or bonnet than ready-made, except in rare cases.

Untied tulle richly trimmed with real lace and a large Princess rose, or two roses in contrasting colors, constitutes a very elegant bonnet, and is a favorite at this season, because it does not look too light, or can be worn with all sorts of dresses. The most fashionable are the Charlotte Corday and the "Louis Fourteenth," the former with a somewhat large upside crown, and the latter with a straight crown, small, high, stylish brim, and lace or crape tippets.

China *crepe* is an exceptional material and one which is expensive and not very durable, which is not likely to be of very long duration. It is not used so much for making bonnets, however, as in the trimming of bonnets, as it is difficult to bring into shape so not to be a favorite with the skillful of the millinery masters.

Tulle for young ladies, white straw trimmed with black lace, wheat and field flowers, or wild roses are decidedly the most popular bonnets, and are only relished for traveling or for morning wear.

THE MANIA OF TRIMMING.

A very skillful lace importer of the hotels has been made, the excuse for the mounting of an inordinate mass of trimming. The final structure seems in many instances hardly able to bear the weight of the flower garden improvised on the hat.

For this exhibition of bad taste we are not half as much indebted to French models as to enterprising American ladies, who at the beginning to lead off with profusely trimmed hats and bonnets, and at the very commencement as it it was a feature peculiar to the single season, but the oldest inhabitant who has followed the fashions for a few years would find it difficult to remember a season when a great deal of trimming was not worn. I know who could be persuaded to purchase it.

Square veils, and also the small round veils, are of Donna Maria gauze (a firm all silk tissue), are used for the round hat of ordinary straw shape with a wide brim, and the veil, edged with real lace for the ordinary straw and Neapolitan bonnets. They are worn plain, as the lace, and tied at the back.

Tissue veils are also worn, and arranged to form a graceful drapery, which is fastened upon one shoulder.

The bonnets hover high, as I have remarked in a previous letter, but there is a certain noble grace in the high crown, for the reason I ascertain them quite worthily with the names by which they are known. But these are not the ones which are turned down with a mass of trimming.

GOAT'S HAIR.

It is quite a pleasure to notice the fine *poil de chevre* or "goat" cloth, is revived as one of the prominent materials of the season, and as particularly adapted to late spring wear and traveling dress. It is woven of fine silk either for the pale ash grey and *ecru* (buff) can hardly be called colors, constat principally of those which I have mentioned, and the deeper *fouille morte*, or dead leaf shade, which, however, is decidedly the favorite.

These suits are trimmed with fringe the same shade of the material and blended with silk or ruffles of the material, with black velvet between. A very elegant suit of this cloth, was exhibited at Stewart's great opening a few days ago—the lower skirt trimmed with a flat pinked ruffle, and the upper with a fringe of the same shade as the material, but plaited. The sacque was also fringed, and worn over the skirt of black velvet.

The finest linen suits were trimmed with flat pinking and without fringe and black velvet.

The short suits just imported were universally for walking dresses, and the trains are strictly confined to evening dresses of ceremony.

GRANDE TOILETTES.

The costliest dresses excepting in black and white, exhibited hardly any conicastic. Silk, however, of the richest and heaviest quality seemed to be the favorite material, trimmed and mounted with flounces, puffings and overdress of China crepe of the same shade trimmed with lace or fringe, and looped up with silk feathered out, or with bands of feather trimming all of the same color. There were some magnificent dresses of white satin, draped over blue, green, pink, white and mauve silk and satin dresses, and the effect is greatly enhanced by the superb jewelry with which now form such, a feature of the evening toilet, and which is worn in the hair, as a coronet, and also around the throat, the one with the other.

There were several white tulle dresses, but the most effective were two flounces puffed, separated by a band of white satin ribbon, and ornamented with black velvet and "Honiton" lace that is so very pink roses without foliage.

A fascinating dress of very heavy black *gros grain* attracted much attention. It was cut very low, and bordered all around with rich old Venetian point, headed with a band of carved black cashmere feathers. The sleeves were ruffled and trimmed to match, and the wide sash was of the same rare old lace.

One of the great houses in Paris presented to each of the lady visitors on its opening day a

WHAT CHRISTIANITY MEANS.

The Gospel According to Wendell Phillips.

THE GENERAL DUTY OF CHRISTIANS.

The time will come when we shall all know that Christianity means something. It has a distinctive logic; it does not need anything like a name written on the forehead. There is a man every one of whose waking hours are given to piling up learning or gathering wealth; he may be an honest man for aught I know, but he is no Christian, he don't begin to be the don't understand what it means. You have no need to ask whether a man is a Christian, you ought to know it instinctively, it ought to knock you down when you meet him. It is a man who through life is permeated with a great Christian idea, which fights, and is not to be frightened; which is not to be legislated, not to be curbed, not to be trodden out under the heel, not to be shot down, not to be got rid of,—they knew all that before the Old Testament. It is to be conciliated, it is to be overwhelmed, it is to be argued down, it is to be met by sympathy, it is to be compelled by the breath and warmth of your own nature. It won't make heaven; there won't be any millennium; there will still be the refuse; the wrecked timber for human nature will still be there, you won't reach it. You will get the flow of life with its own weapons. Don't let him put a nickel down in the contribution box and think he has taken him. If he sets up one establishment, set up another. Don't refer before him, don't be frightened, don't say we have not enough; you can outbid him, you can overwhelm him. You can gather round you such attractions that in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred you will carry the day; the one hundredth you must leave to God. But in the vast majority of cases you will carry the day. Don't fight him by force of arms; don't make laws against him; don't abuse him; don't endeavor to curb him; give him the greatest freedom possible, fight him with ideas; fight him with your lives; fight him with greater disinterestedness; meet him and outdo him; don't refer before him, don't even put a collar, pour out two if he sets up a dance house; don't, don't set up a prayer meeting next to him, set up a dance next to him. Meet him with the same weapons; address yourselves to the same element of human nature, grapple with the same power exactly. If he has an illegitimate power that appeals to vile passions, get one as much better, as much finer, so much more attractive, that in every case, ninety-nine cases out of one hundredth, the utterly rotten, the unsalvable last refuse, you may save the rest.

NEWSPAPERS AND THEATERS.

One man says, "I will coin increase out of good;" another says, "I will coin it out of vice." You cannot help it, you need not preach to it, you might as well go and talk to Niagara. Two hundred millions of dollars in the city of New York, standing behind ten thousand open drinking saloons, brothels and gambling hells, and you say, "We will publish tracts, we will preach ally at the legislative lobby; I want you to go down with me into that suffering street. But you say it can't be. It can. In the war time you did it; every woman of you either went down into the hospitals or stood behind and held up the hands of those who did. What made the soldier do mounting duty? What was clinched from this very class that you can do nothing with in the city? You cannot hold him back from the grog shop, you cannot hold him back from the brothel. The last words from the lip of no wounded man was there ever heard a curse in the presence of woman; from no agonized heart was there ever heard a complaint. What lifted that common humanity into such a level? Because all Christendom went in the presence of that nursing person over his crib. Because he felt it was no substitute that came down, paid to do an agent's work, to give him charity. Because he felt that laid on the same altar where he laid his life, was all the wealth, and all the heart of that broad North that he left behind him; that every woman's nature was working, and her heart was feeling, and every foot was a swift to come to his bedside. You lift a virtue, a self-control, an enthusiasm, and you can command purity such as other years cannot equal. Go to him in his cell, go to him in the same way, not as a paid agent, but as a Christian, feeling just as much for him who is the victim of a fiercer war than the South ever waged, as you would for a soldier a battery more bitter and destructive than Lee ever marshaled, and you will see as much sympathy and your Christianity to help him.

AN UNUSUAL PERPLEXITY.

$200,000 Which the Holder Wants to Get Rid of but Cannot.

One of the great perplexities of life is how to acquire money; but it has not been found at all difficult to get rid of it when acquired. Mr. Kimball, the late Comptroller of Chicago, affords an example of exception to the general rule, and is sorely perplexed to find himself the possessor of $200,000, not belonging to himself, but which, having no acknowledged owner, he is unable to get rid of. The money was paid into his hands while Comptroller, by the Illinois Central and the Michigan Central Railroad Companies, under the act of the Illinois Legislature of 1869, which provided for the payment of a certain piece of land east of Michigan Avenue. These companies were required by the law to pay this money over by a certain day, which they did. But the Common Council voted that the city should not receive it, and Mr. Kimball could not place it to the city's account. The railroad companies refuse to receive it. Nearly a year has passed, and the money still lies in Mr. Kimball's safe. In the meantime Mr. Kimball has ceased to be Comptroller; he offered to pay it over to his successor, but he declined to take it. The Councils are equally obstinate with the railroads, and are apparently willing to leave it at the mercy of the people, so that Mr. Kimball will be required to endure the length of Mr. Kimball's term of life. This large sum of money is lying quietly in the bank; but as the interest would amount to about $12,000 a month, some of the cranks in the South Pole, and double mine again; and I will give you five to establish a prayer meeting at "Five Points." You can't fight the devil with prayer meetings. Seven-tenths of religion is not covered by prayer meetings. It is good, don't put down prayer meetings, don't say anything against prayer; I don't, it's a good thing. The parchment is not broad enough to cover the paper. The project was disguised as a harmless bill, and an amendment, covering the declared object, was quietly put on as an amendment in one of the Houses, and passed through both without ever having been read. On the last day of the session it was hurried through the Governor's department by the importunities of some of the members, who represented it as a matter of great urgency, and in the general nature for imitation, for acting, for tragedy, and for comedy. If the genius of Boss Tweed can be put by acting on a political stage, I will give him $200,000 to come and act on mine.

Then I find the following in the New York *Herald*, it panders to every low vice. You will see that it refers to the same "poor" as above. The merchant says "The best news on stocks I can get is here; the keenest insight I can get into politics is here; on the whole country the sagacity and judgment of American life is here." so he evidently knows where to look for intelligence. Give me ten millions of dollars, and let me counterbuck the *Herald* by coincidence with no business, and I will be the richest Wall street without reading. And give me the Call, and I will be the best paper in town (I know millraces; and another man knows copper; a third knows Nevada; a forth knows colonization; a fifth some other matter, and all indispensable in his own department. Does he make it? Does he read? Not a bit of it. He will pay him $200,000 for putting it into my columns. Don't wish to abuse the *Herald*; I don't wish to abolish the telegraph stations; I will provide you one so infinitely better if you will give me the $200,000. Come, now, be generous. The devil pours out $200,000,000 and gets it, you don't bid high enough, it's a pity you don't.

CHRISTIANITY AMONG RAILROAD MEN.

Christendom says, "Here is a system of railroads, which cobwebs the continent, marries the coasts, and binds the nation. Here is the civilization of the 19th century demands it; the empire cannot go on without its facility. At the same time, there is not energy and brain and daring enough in the country to run it in the service of the church. The church has not bred virtue enough to run it; only the devil has bred brains enough to run a railroad station. Christendom says, I am not epigrammatical; I wish I were; I wish I were exaggerating; I wish to God I was misled; but every business man within these walls knows to-day that there is not virtue enough, that there is not enough in this American people, bred of its present phase of Christianity, to run its railroads honestly. And I believe that the head of the great movement, at the focus, with hand firm enough, and brain clear enough to get hold of the machine, are monumented with salaries, they must steal. It cannot be hindered. It is the concentrated expression of the age, and radiates into all quarters and ends. Social science says to-day, "Here is a railroad king, he owns New York replies, "That may be true, when you take in the breadth of a century; but to-day he is a thief." Here is a railroad king, he is thirty years in this metropolis, dictates reasonably; we can make more money, gain more power, and remain on a higher level, if we give our time more certainly,—hereafter in the long run, than in attempting to fight him. In the next century, honesty may be the best policy, but to-day rascality is the best. What will you do with a man who, in the twenty-six century and a half, and the gradual unfolding of the ideal of God, has not yet up to the level of human ability up to the level of honesty enough to grapple with the concentrated power of the age? I have no faith in that. I say it will be so. But if you want it before that time, if you want it to-day, if you want it in examples removed from the contemplation of your children, you have got to find somewhere to be able to organize, and to be able for a special purpose, able men, herculean in brain and heart, who will be willing to be martyrs. Now I see that portentous example, I see that career spreading its rotten mess through the whole length and breadth of the continent, and I see that the great forty millions of railroads for nothing. I see you may attack it, you may call it an example; I contribute that to the Christian influences of to-day. You disbelieve in it; you don't believe in St. Paul. You don't believe in old Paul, and he was not a model Christian. He managed thirteen States in a great way, and

OLD HORSE GRAY.

How Old Ministers are Turned Out to Starve and Die.

Many a minister who has worn himself out in the service of his people, as soon as he gets to be old and feeble, is turned out to nibble the short grass, perhaps to starve and die. This comparison will explain the title of "Old Horse Gray," given to a poetical satire by Mr. Edward Hopper, and just published in a pamphlet by Hurd & Houghton. The minister is settled in the parish of Grumbleton, where he works on year after year, till some of his people get restive because the saintly old man is not quite fast enough.

Iwa. Titus thus explains the situation:

Parson and horse have had their day,
And both are old, worn out and gray,
And should be left to go their way.
True, they have heat and burden borne
For Grumbleton, ere they were shorn,
Of strength to bear them: but their strength
And patience cannot last for ever.
And neither has the power to draw,
And it is time should prefer to the parish law.

In spite of the opposition of Deacon Goodale, the horse went, and first on trial for the vacancy was Bay:

Young, sprightly, graceful, full of mettle,
He's just the candidate to settle.

But Bay was high priced, and the choice between him and his successors brought much confusion into the deacon's mind; that it is the average mind of the intermediary masses now in Europe that has already become master of the situation—there is a prevailing anxiety and curiosity, which has been stirred to an intensity of activity by reports of the financial results of the United States. Things they are even more impressed with the fact that we will be found to start with our military results, and the point of view from which they judge the subject is extremely interesting and instructive to us, as it involves nothing on our part. Almost invariably they couple the industrial and financial grandeur of this country with the fact of there being little or nothing of a standing army in the United States; and these two facts, which they connect together, form the principal data upon which they condition under their own government. Accordingly there is a process of development going on at this time in all the European countries, and the consequences will be highly beneficial. More especially in Northern Germany, where of late years the military tone has been so high and costly, the people are beginning to refuse to carry its budget programme without making entire changes in its military system. And when my arrival we have been watching by the Atlantic cable little flashes of rumors of a general disarmament all over Europe, from Paris to Vienna, in Berlin and in St. Petersburg. The truth is, my friends, the American example is in this particular performing a missionary work transcending in importance and gravity anything which has been known in the whole history of the past. Providence has placed upon this country and upon us, an importance far beyond our intelligence, and we have not the least conception, an importance for the destinies of the people, not only in other lands, and we but held for our conduct to a strict accountability at the moral international tribunal of the public opinion of mankind. And I am sorry to say that duty; If we preserve our own integrity; if we maintain the high standard of public economy of administration; if we maintain a high standard of financial power, the result will be that everywhere in Europe there will be a loosening of burdens and the enfranchisement of right which all over Europe, from the Fourth of July orations that have been delivered and put in pamphlet form since the Declaration of Independence.

The narrative is carried out to the disconsolate fate of Deacon Titus, the ruin of his parish, and the triumph of Deacon Goodale, and the old pastor in a new field of labor.—*Evangelist.*

GRAND EMIGRATION SCHEME.

Lower California and Mexico the Objective Points.

An immense scheme, of some kind, is exciting unusual interest in New York and Washington, not only on account of its enormous extent, but from the fact that it is still but partially developed, and is only known to the most prominent men of the country, among whom are: W. B. Travers, Richard Schell, August Belmont, W. G. Fargo, Caleb Cushing, Gen. Garland, Gen. Sherwood, Gen. Sickles and W. Jerome, Edward S. Sanford, J. B. Isham, Marshall O. Roberts, and others. This scheme is managed by an association known as the Lower California Company, and is based upon the assumption that the Government of Mexico, by a man named Leese, who arranged to buy all the public lands in Lower California south of the 31st degree of latitude as a colonization scheme. Upon the regular price of the land, which of itself was only valued at ten cents per acre. An American Association of California took a sub-contract for this work, and sent Leese to Mexico. The people and State authorities; they, however, surveyed some 1,300,000 or 1,400,000 acres of land, but the disordered state of affairs in Mexico and the fall of Juarez prevented the work. The Association and the payment for the work done. It has been well ascertained that the Lower California Lave a vast tract, amounting to 48,800 acres of the best land in the world for cotton. It is asserted by a distinguished gentleman, who has been all over it, that it is not worth a cent an acre, and not fit for anything but cattle ranches, as the animals make the boulevard the scene of their gambols. His majesty was soon captured and taken home, but his royal consort, terribly frightened by the burning crowd, leaped a fence, and took refuge in a neighboring kitchen, to the dismay and scatterment of the servants. The keeper soon arrived and by means of kind words and a little rope, succeeded in leading her back to the embraces of her royal consort.

The London *Financier* comes to the rescue of American credit, and speaks encouragingly of investments in American securities, and of the financial future of this country. In reference to the assaults, based upon Virginia repudiation and Erie mismanagement, the *Financier* says the former has been settled, and will be remedied with the improvement of our affairs. It says further that as the Southern States are now asking loans, and will need more, and will have strength to warrant them in the settlement of the repudiation feeling and reviving industry, each State should be compelled to recognize and provide for its share of the cotton loan of 1863 before receiving anything. The amount of the loan was $3,000,000.

THE copyright question is revived by the news that Mr. Thornton is empowered to conclude a copyright treaty with the United States, which is satisfactory to both parties. It is also stated that a British colonial copyright is to be divested with all the privileges of an imperial copyright. It is well known that the British government has already been empowered to establish an international copyright with this country when we are ready to accept it.

A SUSPICIOUS SPEECH.

Senator Morrow B. Lowry's Change of Front.

At the public celebration at Corry, on Tuesday, Wm. D. Forten, of Philadelphia, was the orator of the day, and in the course of his remarks he credited the Republican party with the late Centennial in Philadelphia. The speaker urged his hearers to vote for that party whatever might be their shortcomings. Senator Lowry, of Erie, followed in a characteristic speech, in which he made a most unexpected reply to his hearers nor just to the Republican party. He said:

"Admonished by the lateness of the hour, I find I will be limited in what I had intended to be the gentleman's speech, I must still deny that the colored man owes any man in this country any thing. He owes the Republican party nothing; he owes the Republican party nothing; he owes every Democrat in the land a debt of gratitude for the noble conventions that nominated Mr. Lincoln. No man there ever intended to give you your freedom. It was made your freedom rather than slaves ourselves. When we gave you the right to be free, we gave you the right to vote at the ballot box. Even Andrew Johnson was willing to give you the right to vote. Evidence case now remarks upon the assumption that the coming county convention will indorse Judge Ewing.

"We assure the *Gazette* of its mistake. Upon every delegate to that convention, the reform, of supernumerary officials, he has filled the standard demanded by his constituency."

THERE is a prospect that the Canada and Red River difficulty will have a peaceful solution. It was the subject of an interesting discussion in the Canadian House on Friday, the 29th ult., in the course of which Sir John Macdonald stated that the government was almost certain of bringing about a peaceful solution of the difficulty. He stated that the negotiations progress that, though he might not enter into details, he was at liberty to say that within a few hours the whole trouble would probably be satisfactorily settled. He spoke in a very positive manner on this point, and held out every hope to the House that there would be no more annoyance. Whereat the Toronto *Telegraph* warns Sir John that if he is found holding any talk with or offering terms to the ruffians under Riell, he will be held to answer severely for it.

By those who have investments in the securities of companies seeking loans in Germany the following paragraph, taken from the money article of the London *Times* of the 14th inst., is worthy to be read with interest:

"The Frankfort advices state that the recent eagerness for American railway bonds is fast passing away at that place. The speculative fever which for a time has been the last. *These are now selling at* 10 per cent less than the price of Paris Royal bonds has signally failed, and others projected are without the slightest chance of success. The markets are full, the borders are weak. According to the printed opinion of Mr. Poor, the editor of Poor's Railway Work, wherever there is a capital in shares, only such mortgage bonds are valid whose basis has been sanctioned by assessment, and which do not involve almost impossible to be held under the peculiar circumstances of American railway building. It is adds a new danger to those already incurred by imprudent investors."

THEY have organized a mounted police of four men, to repress the fervid ardor of the "fast men" who drive at an inordinate speed along Harlem road, but the chargers of the police cavalry not being "blooded," and being, moreover, taken from the ranks of the exhausted steeds of the Third avenue railroad, are not equal to the duty allotted to them, and, mounted by indifferent equestrians, cut but a sorry figure in pursuit of the Harlem racers. They have only been able to capture the slow-going Jehus, and are dissatisfied, while the sporting Jehus claim that Harlem lane has long been given up to them for the purpose of displaying their agility and bottom.

TREASURER SPINNER, in a letter to J. L. Wood, of New York, Secretary of the Union League, advocates the passage of a law to prevent National Banks from paying interest to each other on deposits. He holds that banks were intended to lend, not borrow money, and the whole object of the law was to compel them to legitimate channels of business in great cities than the fact that country banks are not compelled to redeem their circulating notes. National Banks are also charged with evading such an extent in the Treasury, as compared with legal tenders, as will compel the Secretary of the Treasury to direct them to be assorted with a view to their redemption.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

It should be Called at the Earliest Possible Day.

The Somerset *Whig* indorses the project for a Convention to revise the State Constitution, and hopes that better men will be sent to it than are usually sent to the Legislature. It says: Corner grocery keepers, street brawlers, professional irresponsible politicians, now mainly make or control the nominations, and we fear that with the present unelecting manner of nominating and electing legislators, that a Convention would be selected and controlled by, and through the same instrumentalities, and if the body be composed of the kind of men whose intiquitous conduct has brought about the evils it is proposed to correct, where is the hope of reform? Believing, however, that we are constantly progressing from bad to worse, and the only chance of procuring a reform is through the medium of a convention, we would gladly see one assembled at the earliest possible day, trusting that an awakened public sentiment, and the moment's ons occasion, would thoroughly arouse the people to the necessity of seeing that they were fittingly represented in so important an assemblage.

The Bedford *Inquirer* says: The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL advocates the calling of a Constitutional Convention to draft a new Constitution for the State, abolishing special legislation, increasing the number of members in our Legislature to 600, and Senators to 200 or 300. We hope the whole matter will receive careful discussion. Something must be done. A new Constitution may help matters, but if means can be devised to get a better class of men to Harrisburg, it will do more good in reforming legislation. At present the majority, without regard to party, go there to make money by selling, trading and all the various and nefarious ways known to the initiated. So few devote themselves to the work for which they are sent that they are unable to accomplish anything.

THE PIEGANS PEACEFUL.

The Effect of the Baker Punishment—What Gen. Sully Says.

Colonel Baker's attack upon the Piegans has had the effect to reduce that tribe to submission to the Government. The Piegan Chiefs are now suing for peace. Father Lamott, a Jesuit missionary, who was sent out to confer with them, reports to Gen. Sully the proceedings of a council at which he was present. He says that Mountain Chief, and other chiefs, all were there in deep mourning, and that they swore upon the whites; but their young men had done so. Mountain Chief was glad his young braves had been whipped; it would teach them not to take the women and children, and not to kill the war trail. He wanted now to make a new treaty, which he was sure his young braves would hereafter keep. Mase, chief of the Pited Grenes, declared that he had all along been friendly, but his band had suffered worse than the rest. He was ready to sign the new treaty, lest they should catch it again. He begged to be forgiven and a new treaty. Stojas, of Lame Bull's band, said the family was nearly exterminated in the fight; but he was for peace, and was more friendly. Red Calf, Generous Woman, Cut Head and Big Talk all express a similar desire for peace. They were all apprehensive of further punishment and represented their hitherto uncontrollable young men as the cause of the difficulty in burying the hatchet. Gen. Sully adds that he is convinced that the late severe lesson has had the effect upon the Piegans and neighboring tribes, and that their disposition for peace can now be relied upon.

HON. A. J. BUFFINGTON.

False Notes in the "Organ's" Music.

[From the Monongahela City Republican.]

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* sees fit to single Hon. A. J. Buffington, late a member of the House from this district, upon whose head it once more heaps maledictions, as a "bolter" and a traitor to his party. "He will be repudiated by the party in his county," says the *Gazette*, and remembered only as a renegade. This is a manifest misstatement of the case, as hardly to need a denial. Both the Republican papers of his own county have indorsed him, and his record, as a member, has been such as to receive, in every way, and in most without distinction of party, as one of the honest men, one of the few, who go through the form of two sessions at Harrisburg, and return to their homes incorruptible and uncorrupted. We do not believe that he will be repudiated because our remarks upon the assumption that the coming county convention will indorse Judge Ewing.

"We assure the *Gazette* of its mistake. Upon every delegate to that convention, the reform, of supernumerary officials, he has filled the standard demanded by his constituency."

THERE is a prospect that the Canada and Red River difficulty will have a peaceful solution. It was the subject of an interesting discussion in the Canadian House on Friday, the 29th ult., in the course of which Sir John Macdonald stated that the government was almost certain of bringing about a peaceful solution of the difficulty. He stated that the negotiations progress that, though he might not enter into details, he was at liberty to say that within a few hours the whole trouble would probably be satisfactorily settled. He spoke in a very positive manner on this point, and held out every hope to the House that there would be no more annoyance. Whereat the Toronto *Telegraph* warns Sir John that if he is found holding any talk with or offering terms to the ruffians under Riell, he will be held to answer severely for it.

Very respectively,
THOS. F. DALE, M. D.

ALLEGHENY, April 28, 1870.

**New York's Indorsement of Gen

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1870.

TO WHAT END?

The so-called "revenue reformers" are in a jangle already over the question whether they will work inside or outside the Republican party. The Chicago *Tribune*, St. Louis *Democrat*, and perhaps some others in the West, seem to favor an outside organization—if not from the start, any way when they have failed to transform the Republican organization into a machine to be run by them in the interest of free trade. On the other hand, the New York *Times*, which, by reason of its early advocacy of "revenue reform," claims to have a right to speak with some degree of authority, protests against an outside organization. It is not for breaking up but for preserving the Republican party, whose work, it thinks, is not yet done. More sagacious and prudent than its Western allies, the *Times* perceives that an open, direct appeal for free trade would fail, and that the only prospect lies in seizing the party machinery, whereby thousands would be "roped in" who but for party discipline would instantly repudiate this and every kind of opposition to Protection. The zealous "reformers" in the West, however, unhesitatingly declare their intention to oppose squarely any candidate of the party not subscribing to their doctrine, and already certain leading Republicans are picked out whom they intend to slaughter. In this work they count on the cooperation of the Democrats to a man. But will they have it? It is not to be disguised that there is a growing disposition among men thinking alike to act together, even if such a course should be at the sacrifice of party and through the formation of new associations. Indeed, this was the idea most prominent with those "reformers" who lately met in Washington to oppose Protection. The members of this self-constituted directory of affairs appear to think that when they bolt the Republican party the party and Protection will be dead. Now we say, draw the lines, and Protection will have a party—not a Republican or a Democratic party perhaps. These men do not estimate wisely the possibilities. Protection is too strong to be cast aside thus unceremoniously. The great body of the Republicans are for it, and the Democrats are by no means a unit the other way. Democratic leaders are seeking for an idea—a platform—whereon to start anew. Many of them are ready to strike out in a new direction on new issues, and there is nothing in the past that forbids the idea that the suggestion of a new party, with an American Policy, embracing the entire range of Tariff, Finance, Currency, etc., would not be eagerly taken up by them, whereby the masses of the two opposing parties would become united. It is no answer to this that the Democrats generally favor the opposite of Protection. Once a unit in favor of slavery and against the negro, it is only a small minority who have not conquered their prejudices. We have seen in times past how Democrats have conquered their prejudices, and there is reason for believing that it would be less difficult for the leaders and the masses of the Democratic party to conquer their prejudices to the extent of a change concerning the negro; while concerning many of the other questions which would enter into a Domestic Policy it is not improbable that the masses of both parties think as nearly alike as it is possible for men to think; so that there would be no serious difficulty in framing a platform which would attract a decided majority of the American people.

This certainly is not a preposterous view of what may happen when these gentlemen of the self-constituted directory once succeed in breaking up the Republican party or prostituting it to free trade, under the guise of "revenue reform." These advocates and agitators seem to have taken no account of the possibilities of the future as to issues and parties in this country, when they shall have prepared the way for new ones; and we are far from being certain that this mode of proceeding, that is, a "new deal" on the questions which at present and long will agitate every interest in the land, is not the best that could be devised for Protection, as well as for the Currency Improvements and kindred questions.

THE HOBBLEDEHOY

Dr. TARDIEU has had a hard time. The medical students were so disgusted with his testimony in the PIERRE BONAPARTE trial, that they resolved not to listen any longer to his lectures, though few professors were ever greater favorites with their pupils than he used to be, nor are there many instructors better qualified to impart knowledge. Day after day, his attempt to deliver a lecture was frustrated by riot with the grossest insults on the part of the students. At length, through the extraordinary precautions of the authorities, as we were told yesterday, he succeeded in performing his duty, but on leaving the college the professor was insulted by a large crowd of students in the street, and compelled to call on the police for protection. In behalf of the Professor thus assailed we desire to express no opinion, but the mode adopted by the students of showing their hostility or disapproval is a subject of some interest in this country as well as in France. In American Colleges and High Schools, students above the age of childhood have often pursued the same line of conduct to displace, or to exclude a teacher of whom they disapproved, or in persecution of an obnoxious fellow student. When children act thus, their behavior is pronounced exceedingly naughty, and the obvious remedy is applied, usually with entire success. When the culprits are neither children nor grown men, but occupy a position betwixt the two, the case is a very difficult one for a Faculty or a Board of Trustees or directors to deal with. The *hobbledehoy* is proverbially an unmanageable creature. Thoughtless as a boy without the boy's timidity, and nearly as strong as a man, often without the man's sense of honor and respect for the rights and feelings of others, the human being is for some years in a state of transition. Considering how much a well educated class have had to do with this creature, it seems wonderful that comparatively so little has been written concerning him. Dr. JOHNSON, a hundred years ago, solemnly denied that he is a rational being; and, in fact, this was the view of his character very generally entertained by the masters of the great English grammar schools, until a quite recent period. In the opinion of the BUSBYS, BOWERS and others of the class, flogging, limited only by the constitution of the individual, was the only method of converting the hobbledehoy into either a scholar or gentleman. Hence when good Dr. ARNOLD proposed to treat him as a gentleman already, the proposal was received with scorn or derision by a large majority of the upper class educators. One distinguished head master went so far as to declare that, without the free use of the birch, no gentleman could maintain his own self-respect or gentlemanly character for a week, at the mercy of the multitude assembled in a great school. It was urged that such a multitude, ashamed of boyhood and shrinking to be thought men, but ignorant or incapable of applying the principles by which manly conduct is regulated in the intercourse of society, and animated by the notion that all restraining influences are hostile in origin and ought to be resisted, can be controlled and disciplined only by physical pain. However, Dr. ARNOLD tried his experiment, and it proved splendidly successful, and this success at Rugby was only one of a number of agencies then and since at work, which have, we believe, quite revolutionized the discipline of the higher class of schools in our day.

We have mentioned the subject for the purpose of directing attention to a very repulsive trait of the public opinion or *esprit de corps* of the great schools or colleges. The feature to which we refer was the thing which made Dr. ARNOLD's method appear most quixotic in theory and prove most difficult in practice. Even at the present day, it constitutes one of the chief embarrassments of college government. We allude to the readiness with which the general sentiment, under evil leadership, acts at naught the suggestions of generosity and magnanimity. Fracasse Cornute, not long before his death, writing to one of the Yale Professors who remembered him as an unpromising student of the college, refers with evident pride to the circumstance that, when once accused of joining his classmates in *scraping* a tutor in the hall, he was able successfully to deny the charge on the ground that he "disliked the manner of assailing a man *en masse*." It is undoubtedly a cowardly and therefore a mean action, and yet there are few collections of hobbledehoys who would refuse to join in it, under what should seem to them sufficient provocation. An act which no one of them would dare to do individually, each does, sustained and stimulated by the common sentiment and shielded from responsibility under the mask of combined numbers. A single movement of the kind might be excused as the result of impulse. It might be no worse than a mob. But to proceed upon the method systematically and day after day, is conduct peculiar to hobbledehoys, or those but little beyond that age.

If is becoming more evident every day that, in this country, no movement in the direction of apparent reform, or which seems at all rooted in reason and justice, can be put down by mere clamor and violence. The retardation which these coarse old-fashioned agencies are capable of effecting, is necessarily so slight, the delay so insignificant, that even the patience of the reformers is not much tried. We do not suppose that this facility in the admission of radical changes is destined to be the permanent condition of the public mind. It is rather an abnormal or artificial state into which it has been brought by circumstances that it would be easy to specify, and this state is, therefore, probably destined to give place after a while to reaction in favor of conservatism and the ancient paths. In the meantime, the reformers, real or imaginary, may be happy in the enjoyment of their opportunities. A striking illustration of the tendency of the times to which we have referred was afforded by the result of the election at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia on the 2d instant. The sentiments of the contributors in favor of the admission of female students to the hospital clinics were made so manifest by the "two-thirds vote" on a general thesis, that it was not thought necessary to submit the specific question to vote. The friends of the women physicians triumphed signally. No one who knows the Quaker City will for a moment suppose that the significance of the decision is lessened by the place in which it was made. Perhaps there are not many places in the country where the proposed measure would have encountered a more sturdy resistance or more deeply seated prejudices.

Since the question of mixed clinics has been thus decided, it may be well to correct a misunderstanding of the subject still existing in some minds. At the time of the disturbances by which some male medical students gained so little credit, the Faculty of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania inserted an explanatory card in the newspapers, which has lately been republished as an appendix to their "twenty-first annual announcement." In this card, after explaining the arrangements which had been made for affording their students the advantages of hospital instruction without offense to propriety, they say:

> We encouraged our students to visit the hospital upon this view, sustained by our confidence in the candor and judgment of the gentlemen who fill the medical gentlemen in charge of the wards. All admissions to these clinics seem to be based upon the judgment exercised by the medical staff designed to attend them indiscriminately. As we state distinctly and unequivocally, that this was not the fact, that they had no idea of being subjected to anything on one day in the week, and when no cases which it would not be proper for us to investigate before both classes of students would necessarily be brought in, it seems to us that all these objections are disposed of, and we cannot think that those fair-minded professional gentlemen who, under this false impression as to facts, have objected to our course will, upon further reflection, prefer to knowledge that our position is just and intrinsically right.

Some time ago, the House of Representatives passed a resolution to secure a portrait of the late General THOMAS for the decoration of the Capitol. On the twenty-ninth of April, this resolution was laid before the Senate by the Vice President for the concurrence of that body. It is surprising that not a single member expressed himself favorable to the measure, while three or four were decidedly hostile to any such mode of honoring the illustrious General and patriot. Both parties were represented by the speakers, who accompanied their dissent with eulogies. One opposed the resolution because he was unwilling to establish a precedent for like cases, while another entertained so exalted an estimate of General THOMAS's fame and worth that he was sure no picture could enhance them. A third could not forget that there were other distinguished Generals who had rendered inestimable services to their country, and he would not, by singling out even General THOMAS, furnish the slightest occasion for rivalry or envy between the great men to whom we owe so much.

We confess that these reasons do not seem to us either very graceful or very cogent. The object of such a picture is not to increase or extend the fame of the departed patriot, but to render it available and effective as encouragement and stimulus to the living, and especially to the young. The fear of evils to proceed from the precedent is surely quite groundless. Should Congress feel called to honor in like manner all General THOMAS's peers when they die, the expense would not prove an overwhelming burden to the nation, and then there might be some compensation in the encouragement thus given to a fine act. The notion that such a tribute to THOMAS would imply forgetfulness of the merits of others, or prove an occasion for rivalry or envy among our great men, seems especially absurd. We have heard that the laurels of one hero would not let another sleep, but they were both alive at the time. What evil does Mr. HOWARD apprehend from the slight sentiment which he deprecates? Though all admired, few envied THOMAS while he was among the living. Men of the style of THOMAS, and his peers are not generally much troubled with envy, we believe, and it is not clear why in deference to the sentiment, the country should refrain from honoring its distinguished servants.

THE Fejee Islanders have heard of us. Their principal idea concerning us is that we are buying up the world piece meal for the purpose of annexing it to the United States. They propose to sell. Of course there is a "ring" in the operation—a $40,000 claim on the islands held by private parties—the idea being that the United States should advance the money and take the islands. The British residents have petitioned for it, and well worked the islands might be a good speculation. It is understood that we have our drawbacks to catch the Sandwich Islands—why not the Fejees? To the Sandwich Islands from San Francisco the distance is 2,100 miles; to the Fejees thence 2,050 miles; Sidney, (Australia,) being a further distance of 1,760 miles; or in all 6,550 miles. Coal and fruits flavor the purchasing idea. The San Franciscolans are for it, and set forth the advantages to result from the purchase in an enticing way. The islands are only 200 in number, with an era of 6,000,000 acres, and a population of about 200,000, of whom 30,000 are nominally converted Christians, and 2,000 whites. The climate and products are tropical, there is much fertile land in the larger islands, and sugar, cotton, tobbacco and fruits are raised in considerable quantities. On the uplands wood growing has been probably introduced. Many kinds of valuable timber are found in the forests, but no minerals have yet been discovered. As a real estate operation, why is it not a good one?

ALL good Protestants ought to feel particular interest in Monseigneur STROSSMAYER. Some readers, doubtless, remember that it was he whose defense of Protestantism raised so violent a storm in the Council a few weeks ago. Of course it required extraordinary courage to take the position he took on that occasion; but mere physical and moral courage, however splendid, would not have sufficed to enable him to maintain it. In fact, Monseigneur STROSSMAYER is admitted to be, of all the members of the assembly, the prelate who has the most familiar and eloquent command of the Latin language, the language in which the proceedings are conducted. Though in feeble health, he is generally recognized as the most influential member, indeed the head of the minority or anti-infallibilist party in the Council, as Father BECKX is the head of the majority. To what we stated a few days ago about his defense of Protestantism we are now able to add a few particulars from an authentic source. The *Schisme* under discussion affirmed all modern errors to proceed from Protestantism, and this was the proposition which Bishop STROSSMAYER denied. In contradiction he affirmed that it is not logically the source of Atheism, or pantheism, or materialism, and in proof he referred to celebrated Protestants who have vigorously combated these errors. Among those thus cited were LEIBNITZ in the seventeenth century, and in the present day M. GUIZOT, who, in his *Religious Meditations* has refuted not only the materialists and the Atheists, but also M. RENAN and the rationalists. The name of LEIBNITZ was received by the assembled ecclesiastics only with murmurs; but the mention of GUIZOT caused violent tumult. Many bishops sprang to their feet, left their seats, and surrounding the platform on which the speaker stood, loudly interrupted him. We learn that these demonstrative polemics were principally Italians and Spaniards. The orator did not permit the interruptions to disconcert him; he waited for them to subside, and then proceeded with his discourse, resuming with a quotation from Saint AUGUSTINE, in which certain heretics are said to have "erred in good faith." These words," said Strossmayer, "are true of many heretics of the present time in France, England, Germany and America,"—and then followed the storm which was soon spoken all over Christendom.

MANNERS change with times. Among the consequences more or less important likely to flow from the awakening of feminine interest in the subject of medicine in our day, we do not remember that any person has thought worth while to call attention to the havoc it seems destined to make of some of the most laughable scenes of MOLIERE. For example, one of the most comical passages in all comedy is surely the scene in the *Malade Imaginaire* (Acte II. sc. vi.) in which THOMAS DIAFOIRUS, Jr., the enthusiastic young doctor, endeavors to make himself agreeable to the lovely and charming ANGELIQUE. As an extraordinary compliment to the fair one, he first presents her with his lately written thesis against the circulation of the blood, then a new doctrine. One can fancy how flattering the compliment would seem! But the gallantry of the honest young physician's next offer was not so obvious in those days. He says: "With the permission of Monsieur, I offer you to come one of these days, to see for your diversion the dissection of a woman, on which I have to discourse" (*sur quoi je dois raisonner*).

Once good comedy, the very acme of irresistible absurdity, one does not see but such a proposition may come to be regarded as quite proper, at least not ridiculous. Especially, if both gentleman and lady happen to be looking forward to careers in the profession to which anatomy is subservient, the example of Dr. THOMAS DIAFOIRUS, Jr., may, after a while, be considered as worthy of particular commendation and imitation. When manners shall have undergone such a change, of which there are present indications, MOLIERE will be ranked among the seers in advance of their age, who foresaw and foreshadowed the good time coming.

WHILE we hear a great deal of the decline of American shipping, yet it does not appear from reliable statistics that the British builders of iron steam and sailing vessels have made any progress, other than that afforded by the breaking out of our civil war. From the years 1863 to 1865 the building of blockade runners was most active, during which time American competition was driven off, but on the termination of that brief era, when American competition was resumed, the golden harvest was ended, and in 1869 the British ship-building fell off no less than half its former total. In 1868 the tonnage of steam vessels built in Great Britain experienced a decline, compared with that of 1865, of 107,278 tons. Thus, apparently, the British demand for iron steamers is satisfied, and now that there is to be competition between iron steamers and iron sailing vessels, in which latter branch the British builders wish to embark, a determined effort is making in New York to alter our navigation laws, so as to allow of free trade in ships. But American enterprise in ship-building is reviving, according to statistics contained in Mr. NIMMO's report, which places the number of iron sailing and steam vessels of every description at 118, and the tonnage at 68,299, the number of river steamers being 64, with tonnage capacity of 22,184, and of ocean steamers 54, with tonnage of 41,881. This discovers the important fact that we have at present 49 ocean steamers, with every probability of rapid increase, as we have now fully embarked in the business, and it is a significant fact that all these vessels have been constructed of American iron, which, according to tests made at the Watertown arsenal, gives the average tensile strength of English specimens of iron at 41,505, while those of American iron average 45,272 pounds to the square inch.

FROM private letters received by a prominent member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations from Messrs. GLADSTONE, BRIGHT and other distinguished statesmen, it would appear that the annexation of Canada to the United States is regarded by them almost as a foregone conclusion. One of Mr. GLADSTONE's letters, in reference to the Alabama claims, said that England was desirous of bringing them to speedy adjudication, and that any advance made by the United States Government would be met by England in a most liberal and earnest spirit, as delay in the settlement of these claims would involve a greater price. On the subject of Canadian annexation, Mr. GLADSTONE thought Canada was gravitating towards this country so fast that the mother country was fully reconciled to the idea of cutting loose from her, that she should Canada, through her Parliament, ask for independence England would readily assent, that in gradually cutting off the supplies from Canada England acted solely in reference to the ultimate annexation of her American colony and the United States, of which the powerful influence in the Canadian Parliament was an index, and which England was most willing to grant.

NO DOUBT Mr. FITCH, of Nevada, a few days ago, in the House of Representatives, expressed the sentiments of a good many Western people on a much vexed subject, when he said, "I am in favor of having the dirty Indian, the human wild beast, banished from Eastern literature and Western frontier." We are left to conjecture whether Mr. FITCH's humane desire refers to the literature only of the present, or of the past also. We may, however, without doing violence to its expression, assume that it takes in both directions, and the past, and that the philanthropic Congressman would like to see COOPER'S romances and CAMPBELL'S poems expurgated of their Indian characters as well as living writers silenced. We suspect that when Mr. FITCH expressed the desire to have the object of his dislike banished from literature, he was thinking of that touching passage, "Lo, the poor" &c. Mr. FITCH's wish, in its comprehensive benevolence, almost deserves to rank with the exclamation of CALIGULA, "Would that the Roman people had but one neck!"

A GENERAL Indian war seems probable. The Red Men are gathering in large numbers, and General PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, expresses the apprehension that, by the middle of May, there will be a more extensive war with them than the nation has yet known. As to the number of Indian warriors, we quote General PARKER as follows:

> He says that in the neighborhood of Fort Sully there are about 8,000 well armed, well mounted warriors. About 6,000 of these are Sioux and the rebels of Cheyenne and members of scattered bands. He is satisfied that they are bent on war, and it is his opinion that it will be the most destructive and expensive Indian war we have ever had. He calculates that every one of these warriors has at least ten ponies, and with these will not be necessitated to break down their effectiveness, as our cavalry do for want of horses to charge with. He states that they can raise altogether about 10,000 warriors. The Sioux alone number a population of about 30,000 in Dakota, and these, with their allies, were never in better condition to give us trouble.

The situation will severely test the capabilities of those who are devoted to a peace policy, and though they possess extraordinary zeal, it seems hardly possible that they will succeed to the extent of their wishes.

IN general, we find it somewhat difficult not to sympathise, at least moderately, with the man whom we hear of as arrested by the French police on the charge of conspiracy, real or imaginary. This state of mind is not the result of any superfluous admiration for conspirators, or for people in opposition, but rather of the impression that to make sure of their game, the French police, when acting under orders to keep things quiet and to remove disturbers out of the way, are wont to follow the example of the man who fishes with a net instead of the example of the man who fishes with a hook and line. In yesterday morning's cable dispatches we learned the police had got hold of a man over whose arrest we have been tempted to waste no pity. This was M. ASSY, who, as we some days ago informed our readers, had obtained employment as a mechanic in the great iron works of Creuzot, and had taken advantage of his position to indoctrinate his fellow workmen in the socialist principles of PRUDHOMME, the foundation of whose political economy is the doctrine that "property is robbery." ASSY has been the root and instigator of the strikes at Creuzot, which have done so much mischief to the laborers, and now we learn that several deaths resulted from the attempt of those men to rescue their instructor in evil from the soldiers who arrested him.

THE Canadians threaten, in a contingency, to close the Welland Canal to American vessels and commerce. We can imagine a calamity to us more serious than this would be, since the effect would be to cause the construction of a canal on American soil, whereby we would be independent of our testy neighbors. There is much more of this sort of thing proposed by the British that would not be seriously to our disadvantage. Self-reliance and self-development is a nation's best policy. More of it would do us no harm. Looking abroad is frequently at the cost of home prosperity. A nation's credit will be certain to stand well abroad when there is home prosperity, and if experience has taught any lesson, it is that we have enjoyed the greatest degree of prosperity and made the grandest strides in development and wealth when circumstances have thrown us on our own resources. There would be nothing to dread should not only Canada but the home government act on the threat referred to.

THERE are still twelve banks of issue in Pennsylvania that did not come into the national banking system, and continue to do business under charters derived from the State. According to the recent report of the Auditor General, their outstanding circulation in January last amounted to only $79,496. The whole of their issue was $8,219,668, of which $3,140,172 was returned and burned. During 1869, no expense was incurred in the Auditor General's office in connection with their affairs, and its receipts amounted to nothing. On the 30th of November, 1869, there was on hand a balance of $2,574 70 to the credit of the contingent fund of the banking department.

THE Philadelphia Mercantile Library was opened to the public on Sunday for the first time, in accordance with the decision of the stockholders over the Directors. We have the gratifying assurance that the Reading Room was visited by large numbers of people. We venture to predict that much good will result from the innovation, and that similar institutions in other cities will follow the example set by the Philadelphia Library.

AS a general thing the crop indications, both as to grain and fruit, are good. Of course reports are current of failures in particular sections, but when was there a time when this was not the case? It is not improbable that we may yet hear the cry of general failure; but it is to be observed that we usually survive reports of this kind, and have something to spare.

IT is perhaps not generally known that a grand world's evangelical alliance is to be held in New York on or about the 23d of September next. A meeting was held on Sunday last at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, one half, at which Rev. Dr. Aldrich, Secretary of the New York Alliance said would be regarded as the Protestant Ecumenical Council, and as it would be attended from all parts of the civilized world would be regarded with unprecedented interest. Rev. Dr. Elder, who spoke on the same subject, thought there was ground for hope that the coming great religious event would result in the reunion of the Greek church throughout Europe. Dr. Tyng also expressed himself by saying that he abhorred creeds, and should persistently resist their introduction into the alliance, which is to be interested in a great, noble, Catholic Christianity. He did not believe in Episcopalianism, or Presbyterianism. It did not make a particle of difference whether a Christian was immersed all over or dipped in the knees, though he was an Episcopalian because he was born one, and, having never met with anything better outside of it, he had never changed. He loved freedom to worship for Christians. He wanted freedom to say what he pleased. He believed that it made no difference about creeds when Christians die. If a soul loves Jesus, Jesus loves that soul.

THE Rev. Dr. Saunders delivered a lecture in Philadelphia, on all necessary topics, last on the subject: "How to train the young." The lecturer referred to good family government as the basis. The tenderness of the mother, the firmness of the father and the vigilance of the teacher are all necessary to form the young into efficient men and women. The mistakes of each of these agents were adverted to, viz: Too much levity on the part of mothers, too much severity on the part of fathers, and too little pains taken by the teacher in the exercise of his authority to secure the attachment of his pupils. The lecturer laid great stress on physical education, saying that it was a crime for children to provide healthful and cheerful amusements for them in the open air as much as possible; to see that their diet is nutritious and their clothing comfortable. The whole lecture was full of sound sentimental, and instruction in literature and science.

THE people of Vermont will, on Tuesday next, vote for delegates to a Constitutional Convention, which will decide finally on the six amendments now proposed, as follows: Forbidding the creation of corporations, except by general law; a limitation of the annual terms of State officers and annual elections to biennial; giving the Legislature power to fill any vacancy in either house giving the appointing power to the Governor; extending women to vote; abolishing the Council of Censors, and giving the power to amend the Constitution to the Legislature, submitted to and ratified by the people at a general election. There is but little interest manifested, except in regard to woman suffrage, which overshadows the other topics, and it is said that Henry Ward Beecher and George Wm. Curtis are to address the convention in its favor.

IN connection with the cable report that Mr. Shepard, our consul at Jeddo, had been murdered by the natives, the following letter, showing the extreme probability of the report, which we had received, was in question by Mr. Shepard to a friend in Buffalo, his former residence, under date of March 20th:

> "There is going to be a war in Japan, and until that is settled we are in a bad position of business. There are lots of the Daimio foreigners, and five or six days ago as many who hate them, and would, if they dared, cut their throats. Consequently I go out very rarely without a revolver and a guard, and in case of a row I expect to be killed. I have been told to-day on my door only a week ago telling me to 'pray prayer.' That negotiations are not going on well. It has not been so until within the last two months. There are about 1,000 foreigners in Jeddo, and only twenty-five foreigners altogether."

THE reduction of the public debt for the past month is $11,697,793 31, which is nearly five millions greater than at first estimated. The total debt, on the first instant, was $2,494,193,484, and the Treasury holds $283,329,159, of which $115,625,213 is in gold. The reduction for the first month of March was $7,164,142. In connection with these facts it is deserving of notice that greater efficiency in the collection of internal taxes is increasing their volume perceptibly. In April, 1869, they were $11,687,000,658, and in the month just closed $13,306,188. The increase for the last ten months has been $21,755,902 greater than it was in the corresponding period of the last fiscal year."

A GATHERING of butchers lately assembled at a public sale of lots at "Butchertown," near St. Louis, which were auctioned off to the highest bidder of the venders of animal food, embracing all nationalities and creeds, and representing all styles of costume, from the shabby to the genteel—all, however, shared alike in the general tendency to "go for" a man not on account of a fondness for meat, for butchers as a class are not carnivorous, but owing to that indulgence in vegetable food for which butchers are proverbial. If this be true, vegetarians may reap encouragement in the healthy and muscular development of the butchers.

AT a meeting of the contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, on Monday, the 2nd inst., the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital have asked the contributors to inform the invoking board of their views in regard to clinical instruction to women; and
>
> *Resolved*, That in connection when given to large bodies of men and women collectively, is in the minds of many of questionable expediency and therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That the managers, after conferring with their medical and surgical staff, shall, if practicable, arrange for appropriate clinical instruction within the walls of the Pennsylvania Hospital to the students of the Woman's Medical College of this city.

THE Massachusetts Legislature has before it a bill relating to prison reform, in the interest of common humanity. Complaints, even where most attention had been given to the general subject, were loud and frequent. The first change proposed contemplates the consignment of the female convicts to women exclusively, where the convicts will be under the control and ministration of those of their own sex. The second relates to the classification of prisoners.

THE whisky dealers of New York now have it all their own way. The new Excise Board have issued a proclamation refusing all countenance to "malicious espionage, malicious informers, or extreme enforcements of technical points" against violations of the law, and nullifying the act of 1857, which requires the signatures of twenty freeholders to a petition for license.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A SONG.

'Tis not the murmuring voice of Spring
That thrills my heart and fills my eyes;
'Tis not the blossoms, budding o'er
With sunshine spilled on empty earth's floor;
Nor yet the flush of morning rose,
Nor bloom of any flower that grows.

It is that long, long years ago,
When all the world was blushing so—
It is that then my cheek blushed too,
My heart beat fast for love and you;
There was a music in the air
I fail to find now any where.

And so, when Spring comes wandering by,
I lose the thread of misery;
Trusting the promise of her days,
I tune my voice to sing her praise,
And cheat myself with the vain hope
That in the spring Love blooms again.

The non-marking system, which has been tried during the past year at Columbia College, has, according to the *College Review*, failed of securing the results expected from it. It was supposed that the proficiency of the students could be fairly ascertained by periodical examinations, and honors awarded accordingly. But the *Review* says: "Such ponying and helping as was done at the last examination was never known there before, and honesty stood no chance for honors."

A St. Louis clerk in rescuing a pretty girl in the street from a big dog, luckily sprained his ankle. The young lady called a carriage, took her brave protector home, and the roses back to his cheeks and married him, with pa's blessing and greenbacks.

The Panama Railroad Company have commenced, at Aspinwall, the erection of a large granary for the command, in front of the end of said railroad, on the green between their stone church and the Washington House, and when completed will add much to the beauty of the green.

Charles Ellis, recently arrested for participation in the $10,000 burglary at Wilkesbarre, Pa., was identified, while having his hearing, as the person who committed the great $70,000 diamond robbery from Ball, Black & Co., of New York, and has confessed that he robbed H. H. Harrison, of that city, of $2,000 worth of diamonds.

As the season has arrived for those pests, the mosquitoes, to make their appearance, we supplied with them may probably use the following trap to advantage: Procure a large sponge, wash it well and press it dry, which will leave the cells quite open; then sprinkle over it some fine white sugar, and place it where the ants are troublesome. They will soon collect upon the sponge and take up their abode in the cells. It is only necessary to dip the sponge in scalding hot water, which will destroy them on the spot. Put on more sugar and set the trap for a new haul. The process will soon clear the house of every ant.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Condon, Catholics, were married in New Haven during Lent, Father Hart publicly announced, the following Sabbath, in St. Patrick's church, that unless they appeared and expressed their penitence before him they would be excommunicate them and forbid others to have intercourse with them. When Condon was commanded to come forward, he walked out of the church.

The institution of polygamy is recognized by the laws of moral England, and has a certain standing in the courts. In the East Indies, questions arising under the polygamous relations of the natives are settled by the British courts, in accordance with the native regulations concerning polygamy, the rule being that the *lex loci*, or local law, founded on the general custom of the country, must be followed, even when clashing in some degree with the general laws of the empire.

The ice jam in the St. Clair river is the most gigantic one known for the past twenty-five years. Thus far, however, no steamers have been able to get through. Navigation between the upper and lower lakes is, therefore, not yet completely open.

The wheat crop of northeast Georgia was never better; more land sown than common, and a better stand than usual. There is a great deal more than a half crop of peaches, and a fine prospect for a heavy apple crop, which is now receiving general attention to eradicate them and forbid others to have intercourse with them. When Condon was commanded to come forward, he walked out of the church.

The institution of polygamy is recognized by the laws of moral England, and has a certain standing in the courts. In the East Indies, questions arising under the polygamous relations of the natives are settled by the British courts, in accordance with the native regulations concerning polygamy, the rule being that the *lex loci*, or local law, founded on the general custom of the country, must be followed, even when clashing in some degree with the general laws of the empire.

The Philadelphia Mercantile Library was opened to the public on Sunday for the first time, in accordance with the decision of the stockholders over the Directors. We have the gratifying assurance that the Reading Room was visited by large numbers of people. We venture to predict that much good will result from the innovation, and that similar institutions in other cities will follow the example set by the Philadelphia Library.

As a general thing the crop indications, both as to grain and fruit, are good. Of course reports are current of failures in particular sections, but when was there a time when this was not the case? It is not improbable that we may yet hear the cry of general failure; but it is to be observed that we usually survive reports of this kind, and have something to spare.

It is perhaps not generally known that a grand world's evangelical alliance is to be held in New York on or about the 23d of September next. A meeting was held on Sunday last at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, one half, at which Rev. Dr. Aldrich, Secretary of the New York Alliance said would be regarded as the Protestant Ecumenical Council, and as it would be attended from all parts of the civilized world would be regarded with unprecedented interest. Rev. Dr. Elder, who spoke on the same subject, thought there was ground for hope that the coming great religious event would result in the reunion of the Greek church throughout Europe. Dr. Tyng also expressed himself by saying that he abhorred creeds, and should persistently resist their introduction into the alliance, which is to be interested in a great, noble, Catholic Christianity. He did not believe in Episcopalianism, or Presbyterianism. It did not make a particle of difference whether a Christian was immersed all over or dipped in the knees, though he was an Episcopalian because he was born one, and, having never met with anything better outside of it, he had never changed. He loved freedom to worship for Christians. He wanted freedom to say what he pleased. He believed that it made no difference about creeds when Christians die. If a soul loves Jesus, Jesus loves that soul.

THE Rev. Dr. Saunders delivered a lecture in Philadelphia, on all necessary topics, last on the subject: "How to train the young." The lecturer referred to good family government as the basis. The tenderness of the mother, the firmness of the father and the vigilance of the teacher are all necessary to form the young into efficient men and women. The mistakes of each of these agents were adverted to, viz: Too much levity on the part of mothers, too much severity on the part of fathers, and too little pains taken by the teacher in the exercise of his authority to secure the attachment of his pupils. The lecturer laid great stress on physical education, saying that it was a crime for children to provide healthful and cheerful amusements for them in the open air as much as possible; to see that their diet is nutritious and their clothing comfortable. The whole lecture was full of sound sentimental, and instruction in literature and science.

THE people of Vermont will, on Tuesday next, vote for delegates to a Constitutional Convention, which will decide finally on the six amendments now proposed, as follows: Forbidding the creation of corporations, except by general law; a limitation of the annual terms of State officers and annual elections to biennial; giving the Legislature power to fill any vacancy in either house giving the appointing power to the Governor; extending women to vote; abolishing the Council of Censors, and giving the power to amend the Constitution to the Legislature, submitted to and ratified by the people at a general election. There is but little interest manifested, except in regard to woman suffrage, which overshadows the other topics, and it is said that Henry Ward Beecher and George Wm. Curtis are to address the convention in its favor.

IN connection with the cable report that Mr. Shepard, our consul at Jeddo, had been murdered by the natives, the following letter, showing the extreme probability of the report, which we had received, was in question by Mr. Shepard to a friend in Buffalo, his former residence, under date of March 20th:

> "There is going to be a war in Japan, and until that is settled we are in a bad position of business. There are lots of the Daimio foreigners, and five or six days ago as many who hate them, and would, if they dared, cut their throats. Consequently I go out very rarely without a revolver and a guard, and in case of a row I expect to be killed. I have been told to-day on my door only a week ago telling me to 'pray prayer.' That negotiations are not going on well. It has not been so until within the last two months. There are about 1,000 foreigners in Jeddo, and only twenty-five foreigners altogether."

THE reduction of the public debt for the past month is $11,697,793 31, which is nearly five millions greater than at first estimated. The total debt, on the first instant, was $2,494,193,484, and the Treasury holds $283,329,159, of which $115,625,213 is in gold. The reduction for the first month of March was $7,164,142. In connection with these facts it is deserving of notice that greater efficiency in the collection of internal taxes is increasing their volume perceptibly. In April, 1869, they were $11,687,000,658, and in the month just closed $13,306,188. The increase for the last ten months has been $21,755,902 greater than it was in the corresponding period of the last fiscal year."

A GATHERING of butchers lately assembled at a public sale of lots at "Butchertown," near St. Louis, which were auctioned off to the highest bidder of the venders of animal food, embracing all nationalities and creeds, and representing all styles of costume, from the shabby to the genteel—all, however, shared alike in the general tendency to "go for" a man not on account of a fondness for meat, for butchers as a class are not carnivorous, but owing to that indulgence in vegetable food for which butchers are proverbial. If this be true, vegetarians may reap encouragement in the healthy and muscular development of the butchers.

AT a meeting of the contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, on Monday, the 2nd inst., the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital have asked the contributors to inform the invoking board of their views in regard to clinical instruction to women; and
>
> *Resolved*, That the managers, after conferring with their medical and surgical staff, shall, if practicable, arrange for appropriate clinical instruction within the walls of the Pennsylvania Hospital to the students of the Woman's Medical College of this city.

THE Massachusetts Legislature has before it a bill relating to prison reform, in the interest of common humanity. Complaints, even where most attention had been given to the general subject, were loud and frequent. The first change proposed contemplates the consignment of the female convicts to women exclusively, where the convicts will be under the control and ministration of those of their own sex. The second relates to the classification of prisoners.

THE whisky dealers of New York now have it all their own way. The new Excise Board have issued a proclamation refusing all countenance to "malicious espionage, malicious informers, or extreme enforcements of technical points" against violations of the law, and nullifying the act of 1857, which requires the signatures of twenty freeholders to a petition for license.

THE Fenian "scare" has reached Winnepeg, and now it is discovered that there are secret lodges of the terrible Fenians there, numbering a great many, and are only waiting a favorable opportunity to carry out their plots against the British Government. A Red River correspondent of the Montreal *Witness* says that if Canada intends to keep that country, troops must come, and at once; and that Riell's object is not annexation, but an independent French-Catholic republic.

At the fifteenth amendment celebration at Louisville, Ky., a few days since, the procession carried a transparency in which the "train of progress" was depicted—a locomotive labeled "The Fifteenth Amendment," with a train of twenty-nine cars attached, representing the twenty-nine States, and a number of jackasses harnessed to the rear car, representative of the States refusing to ratify, and vainly trying to pull the train backward.

In a village near the Southern State line, a few days ago, a nice young man put a sheet around him to scare a Dutchman. The Teutonic gentleman says, "I just jump off my wagon, and vip der ghost all the time. I would vip him if he was a whole graveyard." Some one asked the young man what ailed his black eye, and he said he had received bad news from Germany.

The New York real estate market the past week showed no improvement upon the business of the preceding week. Property holders, evidently having faith in the belief that real estate will next year take an upward tendency, seemed to have pretty generally resolved not to yield to lower prices, and thus the transactions are much fewer in number than for the corresponding season in previous years. In the principal building departments, however, and it is not unlikely that during the present year from three to four thousand buildings will be erected on Manhattan Island.

The spots now on the sun, appearing to move across its face from east to west, and which will again be seen about this time next month, seem, as seen with an opera-glass, by, with extreme care, protecting the eye with a deeply-shaded or smoked glass, to be of a dark umber. The sun's spots are sometimes, though rarely, seen with the naked eye. Some spots are 52,000 miles in length and breadth.

MR. BURCHELL, a free trade member of Congress from the Northwest, has rather more fairness than his coadjutors, quotes statistics compiled from the report of the Bureau of Agriculture to pr

Weekly Commercial.

DR. J. B. CLARK.

THE BREACH OF PROMISE.

He Admits the Promise to Marry.

Claims Justification for Breaking the Engagement.

He is Ordered for Trial Before the Presbytery.

The Allegheny Presbytery, of the United Presbyterian Church, met in the Second Church (Dr. J. B. Clark's), this morning, at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, to hear the report of the committee appointed to investigate certain rumors affecting the conduct and character of Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D.

The members of the Presbytery were generally present, but there were few others in attendance. A number of ladies were collected about the door, but did not enter; and after remaining a short time in the vestibule, retired.

After a ministerial call from the First United Presbyterian Congregation of Monmouth, Illinois, addressed to Rev. J. P. Bateham, pastor of Glade Mills and West Union churches, had been disposed of, a motion was made to suspend the regular order of business for the purpose of hearing the report of the special committee appointed on the case of Dr. Clark.

The motion was adopted.

Dr. J. B. Clark, stated Clerk, resigned his chair to Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, who acted as Clerk *pro tem.*

A SECRET SESSION PROPOSED.

Rev. Mr. Sturgeon said he had a motion to make. The case of Dr. Clark had created considerable curiosity among persons outside of the Presbytery, as was evident from the number present. He did not know, nor had he inquired, what the report of the Committee would be, but he thought Presbytery should sit with closed doors until the report was read, and then the matter could be given in an official manner to the public. He would therefore make a motion to that effect.

Dr. J. T. Pressly hoped that the motion would not be adopted. There was no use trying to keep the proceedings from the people. Presbytery might as well try to stop the flow of water in the Allegheny river. Besides a damaging contention would be placed upon the proceedings by the trouble if the sessions were secret, and he thought it would be better for all concerned that the proceedings be public. If Presbytery decided to sit with closed doors, he would ask to sit on the outside.

Mr. Sturgeon said he had no desire to obstruct the investigation, nor to deprive the public of full information. He thought that the matter should be made known officially by the Presbytery.

Dr. McLean saw no necessity for sitting with closed doors, and hoped the motion would not prevail.

Rev. Dr. Clark said he had not interrogated any member of the committee as to the nature of their report. The question of receiving the report publicly or with closed doors was in the hands of Presbytery. The brethren could do as they deemed proper, and the matter would be satisfactory to him.

On the vote being taken, Presbytery decided by a large majority to sit with open doors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Rev. J. C. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee, stated that the Committee had prepared a majority and a minority report. On behalf of the majority he would submit the following:

To the Moderator and Members of the U. P. Presbytery of Allegheny:

BRETHREN: The report of your Committee, appointed to investigate certain rumors respecting the character and conduct of Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., would respectfully submit the following report:

From an examination of persons and papers your Committee find that an engagement of marriage existed between Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., and Miss Lillie Hawkes, and that said engagement was broken by one of the party, viz: Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., and declared by him to be by himself.

JAS. C. WILSON, Chairman of Com.
JOHN TAGGART.

A MINORITY REPORT.

Rev. A. H. Calvert stated that he had prepared a report which had been written in such a way as to represent the committee; a majority, however, had not endorsed it, and he would present it as a minority report. He then read the following:

Mr. Moderator, and members of the Presbytery of Allegheny:

As a member of your committee, appointed to investigate certain rumors respecting the character and conduct of Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., I would respectfully submit the following report:

Having carefully inquired concerning the case, I have elicited the following:

Both from the statements of the parties and the correspondence, I learn that *there was a* promise of marriage between them.

I further learn that after some time, apparently by the consent of both parties, this contract was annulled, or left as to its validity or confirmed by mutual consent.

From the correspondence it would not be assured that there was a renewal of that contract by Dr. Clark, but the statement of Miss Hawkes is positive that there was a renewal of the engagements.

The full further report that I saw no reason from the correspondence, why the engagement should be broken, neither did I learn from the correspondence what was the cause of its first proposed time of contract, but the statement of both parties was voluntary on the part of Dr. Clark.

I would further report that the general character of the letters written, I believe, by Dr. Clark, is such as I would expect from a Christian, and one humbly devoted to the work of his Master. They breathe a spirit of love to His cause and kingdom.

Having submitted the foregoing facts, I have nothing to recommend to Presbytery, but would respectfully ask to be discharged from further consideration of the matter.

(Signed) A. H. CALVERT.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT.

A member expressed the hope that both reports would not be accepted. According to parliamentary usage, there could be but one report—that coming from a majority.

The Moderator stated that the report of the majority was the report of the Committee, but the minority report was entitled to the same permission of the Presbytery. The papers were properly before the house for action.

WHAT COURSE WILL PRESBYTERY PURSUE?

Dr. J. T. Pressly said: I believe that the committee were instructed simply to inquire what foundation there was for the certain rumors which were in circulation touching the character and conduct of Dr. Clarke. That committee seems to have attended to that duty. They have conversed with the parties interested, had access to the papers, and the fruit of their investigation they have made a statement of facts presented in a plain and intelligible manner. It is now the province for Presbytery to determine what course they will pursue.

DR. GUTHRIE WANTS SOME TESTIMONY.

Dr. Guthrie—There seems to be a very important difference between the two papers. It is hard to take a vote upon such brief reports, without having some of the testimony before us.

SPECIAL CLAUSES RE-READ.

Dr. Pressly—Will the Clerk please read the statement with which the majority report closes?

The Clerk then read the clause relative to the breach of promise—"That this engagement was broken by one of the parties, Rev. J. B. Clark, D.D., for reasons satisfactory [satisfactory to himself now, as declared by himself."

The Moderator then asked what action the Presbytery proposed to take?

Dr. Guthrie called for the reading of that part of the minority report relative to the engagement.

THE MINORITY REPORT RULED ADMISSIBLE.

The clerk remarked that if the opinion that had been expressed in regard to the minority report—namely, that it was not properly before presbytery—be correct, then they had no business with anything in it.

Dr. Pressly stated that such was his opinion, and he wished to have the point ruled.

The Moderator stated that minority reports could be presented by permission of the body. This permission had been granted, as no objection had been made to the reading of the report, and it had thus come into the possession of the Presbytery.

The clerk then read that part of the minority report called for by Dr. Guthrie.

DR. M'LEAN'S VIEW AS TO THE DISPOSITION OF THE REPORT.

Rev. D. H. A. McLean, D. D., said—The Committee were appointed to ascertain the facts and report to us. I offered a series of resolutions at the meeting of Presbytery, but they were not acted upon. A motion was made that, at Dr. Clark's request, a committee be appointed to investigate the charges. These are gathering from the very nature of the resolutions, had not other instructions been given them. It was simply a compliance with Dr. Clark's request. The committee have determined upon a majority report, by which they would submit, and have to do is to accept that report and discharge the committee, and I so move.

THE COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

The Moderator suggested that that had already been done. The report had been accepted, without objection, and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the case. But in order to remove the possibility of mistake or misunderstanding, he would take a vote on the acceptance of the report and the discharge of the committee.

The motion of Dr. McLean to receive the report and discharge the committee was put and carried.

A SUGGESTION FOR DELAY.

The Moderator suggested that if this was a case requiring time for consideration, Presbytery had other business which might be taken up. He made this suggestion, as Presbytery seemed scarcely ready to go forward in the matter.

ACTION WITH DELIBERATION—DR. CLARK ASKED TO STATE HIS PLEASURE.

Dr. Pressly said: Mr. Moderator, it appears to me that, for all parties concerned, the utmost haste is disposed of the better. That is, with the understanding that we take due time for consideration, and that we understand what we are doing. According to the report of the committee, it appears that, from the correspondence, they find access, the matrimonial engagement between the two parties existed between them. That seems to be admitted. Then, in the next place, there was a departure from that engagement in so far as one of the parties is concerned, for reasons justifiable to himself. Now it would appear that no issue would arise whether these were reasons of such a character as would justify a refusal to comply with the terms of the contract they had entered. I suppose it would be proper now to hear our brother make any statement he may think proper in relation to the matter. I would like to know from our brother whether he is ready to admit that the Presbytery should go on now and settle the matter, or whether circumstances would render it proper that a time should be fixed and given so that we may be able to proceed with more deliberation. If Dr. Clark is disposed to make any statement on this subject I would be pleased to hear him, and I presume Presbytery would like to know what his mind is in this respect.

DR. M'LEAN FORESHADOWS DR. CLARK'S DEFENCE.

Dr. McLean said—I think, however desirous it may seem to Dr. Pressly that Dr. Clark should take the course suggested, that it could hardly be proper, at this stage of the proceedings, that he should do so. As a matter of course we all would be content upon the case, if we enter upon it at all, to go through with it and carry it out in that manner. I think it would be the wisest and proper course to carry out this suggestion at this stage of the proceedings. Whenever Presbytery takes action in this matter, Dr. Clark will be free to state what he has to state before Presbytery, but I think not before that. Sir. It would hardly be proper that he should, at any time before such action is taken, follow an example that has been set before him of proclaiming and publishing and trying to get a verdict before the trial. I would remark that of it has been done upon one side of it. I hope there will be nothing of the kind done on the other. I hope the trial will be conducted in a Christian spirit, and when the case is concluded, Rev. Dr. Clark will have something to say, and not until then.

WHAT COURSE?

Dr. Pressly—What course do you suggest?

Mr. McLean—It is hardly proper for me to make a suggestion. If the Presbytery think committee, that he did not know who or what they were to have him prosecute. The preamble in this report sets forth the only point that comes before the Presbytery. In so far as the engagement is concerned, that is taken for granted, and the only question is, will the reasons of Dr. Clark justify him in annulling the contract? So, what have we to prosecute? I do not see as there is any prosecution in the case.

The question was taken on the appointment of Revs. Sturgeon and Timmons, and carried.

Rev. Mr. Guthrie made some remarks which were inaudible at the reporters' table.

THE DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE DISCUSSED.

The Moderator stated that as the object was not to prepare a formal libel, the book of discipline would have to be consulted to determine the next step to be taken. He then proceeded to read the extract previously quoted by Dr. Pressley.

Dr. McLean supposed the next step would be to set a time for trial.

Mr. Sturgeon thought the matter was in a queer shape. He had no idea that the counsel for Mr. Clark would admit what was set forth in the paper. If he were Mr. Clark's counsel he would not advise him to that course. It was talked of that there was a prosecution. Where is that evidence? We have not heard it; we have the report of the committee, but that is not to be admitted as evidence here. I think the proper course is to fix a time when we will proceed to try this matter. If it comes to an investigation there must be some more evidence that there was anything illegal or criminal in the report of the committee. We have a report, but as we propose to go into a trial that is not admissible as evidence.

Mr. Steele—I do not see how you can get at this, unless the committee bring forward a charge against Dr. Clark, and for him to plead "guilty" or "not guilty." Now, as I understand it, Dr. Clark says he has broke off the engagement for good reasons. A man may break off the engagement for those reasons, but that is not testimony. We cannot act upon that. We could act upon his confession, but not upon the testimony, unless they are presented as testimony, and we must have the thing in such a way that Dr. Clark can come forward and plead to the charge.

The Moderator expressed the opinion that there was action that Presbytery could take at present, was to fix the time to hear the report of the committee, which would mean to the parties in charge, as to the ground upon which to try, and those matters of fact were to be established by testimony.

Rev. Mr. Timmons thought there had been two committees already, and yet the Presbytery had just got to the point of making a charge.

Dr. McLean stated that the former Committee was appointed to investigate facts. They did so. The Committee appointed in the forenoon to report inside of action being preparatory to the alleged breach of promise, and Presbytery had refused to put it in the form of a libel, but simply had put it in the form of a charge.

Rev. Mr. Eels—You have a charge before Presbytery. The Clerk suggests that the Presbytery might adjourn until afternoon, and then find itself in the same dilemma that it is now.

The motion to adjourn until two o'clock was then carried.

THE COMMITTEE TO PREPARE THE CASE.

The Moderator suggested that a committee be appointed to report at the afternoon session.

Dr. Pressly moved that such a committee be appointed, with the understanding that he was not to serve on the committee.

Mr. Sturgeon moved that the reports before Presbytery be referred to the committee. The question before Presbytery was "would they prefer a charge against this brother, or not?"

Mr. Calvert moved that the committee consist of Drs. McLean, Guthrie and Pressly.

Dr. McLean asked that his name be left off—there were reasons why he should not serve on the committee.

The Moderator stated that as one of the committee declined serving, Presbytery would have to name another.

It was then moved that Dr. A. D. Clark be appointed in the place of Dr. McLean.

Dr. A. D. Clark also declined serving, stating that he thought there were the best of reasons why the committee should not be appointed from members of the congregations of either of the parties concerned. The committee given at the meeting at Beaver. It was apparent that any report coming from pastors of congregations, which, intimately connected with congregations of this city, must set the members in quite a delicate position.

Dr. Guthrie expressed the opinion that Dr. A. D. Clark's name should not be substituted for Dr. McLean's. He had "no confidence in the music" as well as any other man.

The motion was then put on the substitution of Dr. A. D. Clark's name for Dr. McLean's, and was adopted.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The motion to appoint the committee, as amended, was then carried.

The original motion that the committee report at two o'clock in the afternoon was then carried, and the Presbytery resumed its consideration of the Psalmody question, and at twelve o'clock adjourned.

Afternoon Session.

At the opening of the afternoon session Dr. McLean, from the committee appointed in the morning, submitted the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Your committee beg leave to report—

The committee of investigation have reported that a marriage contract existed between Rev. Dr. Clark and Miss Hawkes, and has been broken off by Dr. Clark, and that he claims that his reasons for so doing were then, and still are satisfactory to himself. This so simplifies the matter as to exclude from all investigation before us, the matter of fact about the engagement, and seems to leave nothing for investigation as to whether the reasons for his conduct are such as ought to justify or condemn his refusal to consummate the engagement. We therefore do not recommend the preparation of a libel against Rev. J. B. Clark, but do recommend,

1st. That Rev. J. B. Clark D. D. be placed on trial for breach of promise of marriage to Miss Lillie Hawkes, of Allegheny.

2. That there be appointed a committee to prosecute the charge before Presbytery.

By order of the Committee,
A. H. CALVERT, Chairman.

THE REPORT DISCUSSED.

The Moderator stated that the question was open for remarks.

Dr. McLean—I have no disposition to make any remarks, but would say on behalf of the committee that we could see no other course out of it. My own recollection was that in a few brief remarks of Dr. Clark, made this morning, that he dropped a suggestion, or an idea, that there was a possibility that there might be an adjustment of the matter in conference, without a trial. Unless there is a probability of something of this kind, we will have to be in an investigation. Mr. Clark himself would have to suggest some other way than to refer it to the committee. Even supposing the parties themselves were not at variance, it seems to me that the public report and the facts as stated, would compel an investigation of the matter in this Presbytery, and in the most public form in which we could get to it. We did not mean to charge him by a libel, and there seemed to be no necessity for such.

THE RULE OF INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Pressley—I would simply state the rules by which we are governed, and I find it laid down in our book, under the head of "Exceptional Cases," as follows:

"1. There are cases in which the guilt of an individual is manifest, the offense being committed in the presence of the Court, or in which a trial is rendered unnecessary by the confession of the party; in such cases, judgment may be given without process." Then as to "Exceptional Cases."

For that reason the committee reports to proceed without the form of libel.

Dr. McLean—I suppose that the members of Presbytery will not see the necessity of that upon trial for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to justify himself. We do not attribute to him that he has been guilty, but he is guilt in the case. It was not the intention to give any opinion, but to give an opportunity for an investigation.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Clerk read the first resolution, which was adopted.

The second resolution was read and adopted.

The Moderator would say that in a matter so important as this there should be full notice, and called upon the Clerk to read the preamble.

The Clerk read the preamble which was adopted, after which the Moderator requested that Presbytery appoint the Committee.

Dr. Guthrie expressed the hope that Rev. Mr. Steele would be appointed on the committee.

DR. STEELE DECLINES.

Mr. Steele—I will just tell you that a committee has already been appointed, and they have prepared this charge. A second committee has been appointed to conduct it over, and undoubtedly that that committee would have had the business arranged before now. But as to the thing implied by the report of the last committee, I confess I do not understand how to stand. I don't know how to begin. I have another reason. This afternoon particularly I am unwell. I am at all times nervous, and I just consider I am not in a position to render worst appointment you could make in the case. I therefore, Mr. Moderator, withdraw the motion to appoint the committee. I don't make motions in order to slip other people into places I don't want to get clear of. I think I had better appoint another member of Presbytery. I do not want to be on. All we have to do is to accept that report and discharge the committee, and I so move.

THE COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

The Moderator suggested that that had already been done. The report had been accepted, without objection, and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the case. But in order to remove the possibility of mistake or misunderstanding, he would take a vote on the acceptance of the report and the discharge of the committee.

The motion of Dr. McLean to receive the report and discharge the committee was put and carried.

A SUGGESTION FOR DELAY.

The Moderator suggested that if this was a case requiring time for consideration, Presbytery had other business which might be taken up. He made this suggestion, as Presbytery seemed scarcely ready to go forward in the matter.

ACTION WITH DELIBERATION—DR. CLARK ASKED TO STATE HIS PLEASURE.

Dr. Pressly said: Mr. Moderator, it appears to me that, for all parties concerned, the utmost haste is disposed of the better. That is, with the understanding that we take due time for consideration, and that we understand what we are doing. According to the report of the committee, it appears that, from the correspondence, they find access, the matrimonial engagement between the two parties existed between them. That seems to be admitted. Then, in the next place, there was a departure from that engagement in so far as one of the parties is concerned, for reasons justifiable to himself. Now it would appear that no issue would arise whether these were reasons of such a character as would justify a refusal to comply with the terms of the contract they had entered. I suppose it would be proper now to hear our brother make any statement he may think proper in relation to the matter. I would like to know from our brother whether he is ready to admit that the Presbytery should go on now and settle the matter, or whether circumstances would render it proper that a time should be fixed and given so that we may be able to proceed with more deliberation. If Dr. Clark is disposed to make any statement on this subject I would be pleased to hear him, and I presume Presbytery would like to know what his mind is in this respect.

DR. M'LEAN FORESHADOWS DR. CLARK'S DEFENCE.

Dr. McLean said—I think, however desirous it may seem to Dr. Pressly that Dr. Clark should take the course suggested, that it could hardly be proper, at this stage of the proceedings, that he should do so. As a matter of course we all would be content upon the case, if we enter upon it at all, to go through with it and carry it out in that manner. I think it would be the wisest and proper course to carry out this suggestion at this stage of the proceedings. Whenever Presbytery takes action in this matter, Dr. Clark will be free to state what he has to state before Presbytery, but I think not before that, sir. It would hardly be proper that he should, at any time before such action is taken, follow an example that has been set before him of proclaiming and publishing and trying to get a verdict before the trial. I would remark that of it has been done upon one side of it. I hope there will be nothing of the kind done on the other. I hope the trial will be conducted in a Christian spirit, and when the case is concluded, Rev. Dr. Clark will have something to say, and not until then.

WHAT COURSE?

Dr. Pressly—What course do you suggest?

Mr. McLean—It is hardly proper for me to make a suggestion. If the Presbytery think that Presbytery appoint the Committee.

Dr. Guthrie expressed the hope that Rev. Mr. Steele would be appointed on the committee.

DR. STEELE DECLINES.

Mr. Steele—I will just tell you that a committee has already been appointed, and they have prepared this charge. A second committee has been appointed to conduct it over, and undoubtedly that that committee would have had the business arranged before now. But as to the thing implied by the report of the last committee, I confess I do not understand how to stand. I don't know how to begin. I have another reason. This afternoon particularly I am unwell. I am at all times nervous, and I just consider I am not in a position to render worst appointment you could make in the case. I therefore, Mr. Moderator, withdraw the motion to appoint the committee. I don't make motions in order to slip other people into places I don't want to get clear of. I think I had better appoint another member of Presbytery. I do not want to be on. All we have to do is to accept that report and discharge the committee, and I so move.

THE COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

The Moderator suggested that that had already been done. The report had been accepted, without objection, and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the case. But in order to remove the possibility of mistake or misunderstanding, he would take a vote on the acceptance of the report and the discharge of the committee.

The motion of Dr. McLean to receive the report and discharge the committee was put and carried.

A SUGGESTION FOR DELAY.

The Moderator suggested that if this was a case requiring time for consideration, Presbytery had other business which might be taken up. He made this suggestion, as Presbytery seemed scarcely ready to go forward in the matter.

ACTION WITH DELIBERATION—DR. CLARK ASKED TO STATE HIS PLEASURE.

Dr. Pressly said: Mr. Moderator, it appears to me that, for all parties concerned, the utmost haste is disposed of the better. That is, with the understanding that we take due time for consideration, and that we understand what we are doing. According to the report of the committee, it appears that, from the correspondence, they find access, the matrimonial engagement between the two parties existed between them. That seems to be admitted. Then, in the next place, there was a departure from that engagement in so far as one of the parties is concerned, for reasons justifiable to himself. Now it would appear that no issue would arise whether these were reasons of such a character as would justify a refusal to comply with the terms of the contract they had entered. I suppose it would be proper now to hear our brother make any statement he may think proper in relation to the matter. I would like to know from our brother whether he is ready to admit that the Presbytery should go on now and settle the matter, or whether circumstances would render it proper that a time should be fixed and given so that we may be able to proceed with more deliberation. If Dr. Clark is disposed to make any statement on this subject I would be pleased to hear him, and I presume Presbytery would like to know what his mind is in this respect.

DR. M'LEAN FORESHADOWS DR. CLARK'S DEFENCE.

Dr. McLean said—I think, however desirous it may seem to Dr. Pressly that Dr. Clark should take the course suggested, that it could hardly be proper, at this stage of the proceedings, that he should do so. As a matter of course we all would be content upon the case, if we enter upon it at all, to go through with it and carry it out in that manner. I think it would be the wisest and proper course to carry out this suggestion at this stage of the proceedings. Whenever Presbytery takes action in this matter, Dr. Clark will be free to state what he has to state before Presbytery, but I think not before that, sir. It would hardly be proper that he should, at any time before such action is taken, follow an example that has been set before him of proclaiming and publishing and trying to get a verdict before the trial. I would remark that of it has been done upon one side of it. I hope there will be nothing of the kind done on the other. I hope the trial will be conducted in a Christian spirit, and when the case is concluded, Rev. Dr. Clark will have something to say, and not until then.

WHAT COURSE?

Dr. Pressly—What course do you suggest?

Mr. McLean—It is hardly proper for me to make a suggestion. If the Presbytery think

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 4, 1870.

The paragraph which appeared in a Washington telegram the other morning, announcing that Treasurer Spinner had sold the gold belonging to the sinking and special fund, caused some demonstrations of displeasure against the Secretary of the Treasury, because the sale was made secretly. The first intimation that it had transpired that $1,000,000 in gold—the coin equivalent of the May coupons held by Mr. Spinner in the fund referred to—had been sold in the Gold Room on Saturday through a Wall street firm of brokers, and the proceeds invested in Government bonds to be added to the fund. Hereupon certain parties, inimical to Mr. Boutwell and the Government generally, endeavored to magnify a very trifling matter into an affair of State policy as affecting the finances of the country. Mr. Boutwell was denounced for reviving the secret sale system of Mr. McCulloch, and for willfully violating his express policy of advertised sales. Doubtless Mr. Boutwell was ignorant of Mr. Spinner's procedure, or, if so, regarded it as the best way of converting the coin belonging to the sinking fund. The very parties who cry out against this sale made a very trifling matter upon any day the Government advertises to sell a million of gold, every dollar bid for may be sold, even if the total proposals should be for ten millions. As to the secrecy of this transaction, the order was given through the mails to Assistant Secretary Folger, who applied to the nearest broker, who executed and executed the commission of Mr. Spinner. The latter gentleman was delegated for clearing up the sinking fund account for the first of May, and sold out his loose gold in order to make the manager of the fund uniform for the debt statement.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds '62	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '64	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '65	111	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds '65, new	110¾	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds '67	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '68	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	108½	108½	107½
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, dealers in United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	May 3.	May 4.	Adv.	Dec
Gold	115	114¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	116¾	116¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	114¾	114¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	110¾	110¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	110¾	110¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, new 1s, '65	110¾	110¼		¼
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	113¾	113¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '68	113¾	113¾		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	108	107½		¼
U. S. Currency 6s	116	116		

—We notice that the firm of James T. Brady & Co. are now in the occupancy of their superb new bank building, at the well known stand corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street. There is nothing lacking, either in the general arrangement, in this new structure, and it is another addition to the many elegant banking houses which adorn the Fourth avenue. We wish the firm a prosperous career in their new and commodious quarters.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 4, 1870.	10	30	11	30	12	30	1	30	2	30
New York Central	197¾	197	197¾	197	197	197	197	197	197	197
New Jersey Central					109½	109				
Erie	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Harlem					142½	142½				
Reading	101	101	101¼	101	101¼	101	101¼	101	101¼	101
Michigan Central					123¾	123¾				
Michigan Southern	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Illinois Central					144	144				
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago and Rock Island	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne					130	130				
Do. preferred	90	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Cleveland and Toledo	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Toledo and Wabash	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Toledo, Wabash and Western pref.					64	64				
Fort Wayne	94	94			94	94				
Chicago and Alton	114	114			114	114				
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾	27¾			27¾	27¾				
Pacific Mail Steamship Co	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Adams Express										
Wells, Fargo & Co Express										
American M. U. Express										
United States Express										
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

Changed from	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	197¾	197		¾
N. J. Central	109	109	¼	
Erie	24	24		
Harlem	143	140½		2½
Hamilton	101	101		
Mich. Central	124	122	2	
Mich. Southern	98	96¾		1¼
Illinois Central	141	144	3	
Cleve. and Pitts.	105½	105		½
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	89¾	90¾	1	
Do. preferred	90	90¾	¾	
Rock Island	121	121		¼
Pacific Mail	68¾	68¾		¼
Do. preferred	77¾	77¾		¼
Toledo, Wabash	70¾	70¾		¼
Do. preferred	70	70		
Fort Wayne	94¾	94¾		¼
Chicago & Alton	118½	118½		
Ohio and Miss.	27	27		
Adams Ex.	63¾	63¾		¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.	47	47		
American U. S. Ex.	44	44		
U. S. Express	43	44	1	

—Our young and esteemed friend, George R. Hill, Esq., has opened an office on the corner of Wood street and Third avenue, where he will deal in stocks, bonds, gold, exchange, etc. As a broker Mr. Hill has already acquired considerable success in this city, and now since he is fairly inaugurated in his new quarters he will no doubt meet with increased patronage, deserving the confidence and patronage of the community.

—The dividends which many of our substantial and well managed companies announce in this week's paper, show that there is no falling off in the profits of business, notwithstanding the apathy that has existed in the ordinary branches of trade.

The Bank of Pittsburgh announces their regular 6 per cent. dividend out of the last six months' profits.

The Exchange National Bank has resumed its usual semi-annual dividend of four per cent.

The Iron City National Bank gives notice that it will pay the customary semi-annual six per cent. dividend.

The Second National Bank has become again a dividend paying institution, and announces a three per cent. out of the profits of the past six months' business.

The Citizens' National Bank has made a semi-annual dividend of four and a half per cent.

The Western Insurance Company has declared a dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the last six months.

—We learn by special telegram that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company announced yesterday a five per cent cash dividend out of the profits of the last six months, payable after 3 o'clock yesterday ex-dividend at 50@50¼.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 4, 1870.	10	30	11	30	12	30	1	30	2	30
New York Central	197¾	197	197¾	197	197	197	197	197	197	197
New Jersey Central					109½	109				
Erie	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Harlem					142½	144¼	140½			
Reading	101	101	101¼	101	101¼	101	101¼	101	101¼	101
Michigan Central					123¾	123¾				
Michigan Southern	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Illinois Central					144	141				
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Chicago and Rock Island	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne					130	130				
Do. preferred	90	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Cleveland and Toledo	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Toledo and Wabash	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Toledo, Wabash and Western pref.					64	64				
Fort Wayne	94	94			94	94				
Chicago and Alton	114	114			114	114				
Ohio and Mississippi	27¾	27¾			27¾	27¾				
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Adams Express										
Wells, Fargo & Co Express										
American M. U. Express										
United States Express										
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, May 5, 1870.

BUSINESS—We can report a fair trade with a good jobbing demand for most articles. The sales, however, were not large. Speculation has not been indulged in for some time. The weather is all that could be desired; the prospect for an abundant crop being favorable. Bacon and Provisions—The market ruled firm; buyers were taking hold freely. The stock on the market is light, and packers and dealers generally are on the look out for an additional supply. The market continues to exhibit considerable strength. The tendency is evidently upward. Consult the tables of receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two months. They will be found useful for information:

	March.	April.
Flour, bbls	18,428	17,947
Apples, bbls	7,713	5,097
Potatoes, bbls	2,960	2,864
Corn, sacks	8,943	8,547
Wheat, sacks	13,798	12,304
Barley, sacks	1,600	5,780
Oats, sacks	12,141	5,580
Rye, sacks	4,295	5,580
Hay, tons	10,052	11,342
Butter, packages	1,601	1,927
Bulk meats, pieces	3,000	7,176

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Flour, bbls	4,876	5,977
Apples, bbls	1,492	909
Cheese, bxs	918	108
Tobacco, pkgs	3,139	2,793
Wheat, sacks	9,166	6,043
Barley, sacks	1,753	2,741
Rye, sacks	1,251	1,456
Oats, sacks	6,832	3,961
Butter, packages	428	1,166
Bulk meats, lbs		1,166

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise mentioned.

APPLES—In the market $3 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The market was dull, the demand limited. Sales were reported at 50@60c per gallon.

BROOMS—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change. We quote: $3 75 @ 4 stocks both in dealers and consumers' hands have become reduced to a very low figure, and there is not much coming in. Receipts continue to be unusually light, and there is not the confidence in commercial paper gives cash buyers an advantage of 1@2c ₰ ₰. In the manufacturing districts the market is no improvement to record.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The market remains quiet, though at the close there was a better inquiry and, if anything, a slightly improved tone. Prices, however, are without change, and consumers are still confining themselves strictly to actual necessities. Sales 100,000 ₰ bs at 45½@45¾c, including 25,000 ₰ bs State and western, part 45¾@46c; 25,000 ₰ bs X and XX Ohio 48@52c; a small lot of combing 60c; 20,000 ₰ bs unmerchantable, part 35c, and 11,000 ₰ bs Texas on our range. Also, 25,000 ₰ bs pulled, 30@35c for No 1, 38@45c for super and extra; 20,000 ₰ bs Canada combing 50

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

REFORM IN PREPARATORY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

In various parts of the country there are indications of dissatisfaction among both lawyers and physicians with the elementary education for some time held to be sufficient preparation for entrance upon the study of their respective professions. The COMMERCIAL of yesterday reported that the National Medical Association, a few days ago, discussed the subject with reference to practical action; while the same paper contained certain rules lately adopted by the Allegheny County Bar, the proper application of which must bring about an important reform. The apathy or indifference with which respectable members of both these professions have seemed to regard the subject, has long been a matter of wonder and regret to laymen. In regard to the preparatory education to be required as qualification for admission to the study of law and medicine, both doctors and lawyers manifested little or no concern, while the preparatory education of divinity students has been constantly kept before the people as a thing of practical interest, by clergymen of all denominations. Even sects which once looked upon a collegiate training as almost a disadvantage in a preacher, long ago, saw and acknowledged their mistake. Such sects are now among the most zealous friends of sound education, while their ministers are conspicuous advocates of thorough preliminary discipline as an almost indispensable preparation for admission to their own ranks. Without entering into details, or attempting nice discrimination, we may say that the results are obvious and known to all candid observers. With all its deficiencies and shortcomings, the clerical profession of all denominations in the older States, has steadily advanced in respectability. Taking all things into consideration, we may also justly say that it has advanced in positive influence with the people. But whether this claim be admitted or not, we believe that both the legal and the medical professions have deteriorated. In spite of the vast number of able and distinguished members of each body, connection with neither carries with it the ancient impressiveness. Formerly, the title of lawyer or physician, regularly acquired, was a certificate or attestation of certain qualities commanding popular respect. In those days, even the rogue of one profession, or the charlatan of another, was hardly ever an ignoramus or a clown. Each of them belonged to a liberal profession, and the elementary education which had qualified him for admission to its brotherhood, imparted a tinge of dignity even to his degradation. He might be a perambulatory muck-rake, but his tincture of scholarship kept his professional mantle from trailing in the mire.

People every where who understand their own interests, will be gratified to learn that the men of law and the men of medicine are beginning to comprehend the necessity of reform in this matter. Some reform is surely a matter of urgent concern. The measure of education which ought to be rigorously required of every young man who would study medicine or law we do not presume to indicate. But the absurdity and the horrible evils which are the inevitable outcome of the present system, are too plain for argument to all who know anything of the nature of the professional studies in which such students engage. In the old world, during the last thirty or forty years, the requirements in the way of preliminary education for law-students, and especially for medical students, have been, every year, made more rigorous, while in this country relaxation has been steadily on the increase. Our reformers must, therefore, be prompt and energetic, if they would not see the new professions from the control of men who, for excellent reasons, will certainly neither initiate nor favor changes in the direction of severity. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

We are glad to learn that the work of building the Northern Pacific Railway has been commenced in earnest. The section extending from Lake Superior to the Red River of the North is about to be put under contract; and the character of the men (chiefly Pennsylvanians) who are concerned in this great enterprise is a sufficient guarantee that the work of construction will be pushed forward with vigor. Sufficient funds have already been raised, it is understood, to insure the completion of this end of the road, beyond question; and it will now quite probable that the Red River will be reached before the autumn of 1871. Even should the enterprise halt here for several years, the national bounty to the corporation in the shape of a land grant will be more than repaid by the development of the rich agricultural region which the road will open to settlement, and by turning into the channels of our own trade the products of the Red River country—the finest wheat growing region on the American continent.

But we have no notion that this great national work will halt at the Red river, or at any point short of the Western terminus. The road *must* be built; and we think there is now such concurrence of public and private interests as to insure the completion of what is manifestly destined to be *the* great highway across the continent at an early day.

The Northern Pacific route will open and give development to about two hundred and fifty thousand square miles of the public domain in the States of Minnesota and Oregon and the Territories of Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Washington, which can have no other direct and convenient out-let. Much of this land is extremely fertile, and a large portion of it lying on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains is favored with a mild and delightful climate. It is to be the future residence of millions of people. Hardy enterprise has penetrated this hitherto almost inaccessible region, and agriculture and the industries of civilized life begin to flourish where the buffalo roamed for thousands of years. Infant Commonwealths already occupy the hunting grounds of the savage; and the star of American empire moves steadily in this direction. These settlements are demanding, and have good right to demand, increased means of intercommunication with the States.

It is the duty of the General Government to foster and protect them. What aid more fostering, what means of protection more effectual than those afforded by a national highway through the heart of this inviting but yet isolated region?

Argument is not needed to demonstrate that the whole country would be greatly benefited by the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway; nor will we dwell, to show that the public interests connected with the developement of our national resources in the new States and territories imperatively demand that the road should be immediately built. The interests of American commerce, however, require a passing notice.

For two hundred years London has been the recognized commercial center of the world. It has been the general depot for the distribution of the spices and wilds of India, the teas of China, and other products of Asia to the European and American marts. The progress of events in the latter half of the nineteenth century seems likely to endanger if not transfer this commercial supremacy, as respects the products of Asia, to the Western world. Her road to the East has been and is by the North and South Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Our way to China, Japan and India is by great highways across the continent and by the Pacific Ocean. Give us sufficient railway capabilities and the cheap freights of competing lines, and the commerce of Japan, China and India too, to some extent, as well as that of the islands of the Pacific, will fall into this channel of trade, and New York and Philadelphia may become the distributors of the products of Asia and the eastern isles to the European markets. Within three weeks twelve car loads, containing about 5,000 packages of tea, have been carried from San Francisco to New York, over the Central and Union Pacific road, in the short space of twelve days, and within thirty-eight days from Japan. With three or more competing roads from Ocean to Ocean, what might not this trade become in a very few years? The commercial interests of the country, not to speak of those of the Pacific States, demand the construction of other highways for commerce across the continent. It is not by any means improbable that the commercial interests of Europe may soon be found tending in the same direction.

We will not stop to enlarge upon the obvious national benefits which would accrue to our own country from the flood of emigration from Europe, which would roll forward towards our Western shore in the track of these great enterprises. The great national considerations above indicated, and many others which need not be referred to here, are such as in this era of American progress cannot be ignored or thrust aside. The country calls for at least three railroads to the Pacific, and they must and will be built.

We have neither the time nor space to enter upon a minute examination of the comparative advantages of the Northern route. Some of the principal seem to be these:

First. The distance from Lake Superior to Puget Sound is shorter by more than three hundred miles than by the road now opened. For purposes of Asiatic commerce it is practically a thousand miles shorter, it being well known that vessels sailing eastward from Japan and China to our Pacific Coast are compelled by winds and currents to beat up north so far as Puget Sound, and then hold to the coast southward in order to reach San Francisco.

Second. It is the more direct line from the great cities on the Atlantic Coast.

Third. Puget Sound, the Pacific terminus of the road, is a large bay extending far into the interior of the country and navigable for the largest ships, which may be moored in safety to its very banks; while at the eastern end there are the advantages of uninterrupted water communication from the head of Lake Superior by way of the Erie Canal to New York, and by the Welland Canal, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean.

Fourth. It has very marked advantages over the Central and Union route as respects grades and snow obstructions.

Fifth. It has better facilities of construction as respects timber, iron and other materials, and navigable waters by which to transport them than any other route which has been examined or can be found.

Sixth. The Northern road will open to settlement and cultivation a better agricultural region, and probably attract a larger and better emigration from the States and from Europe, than the other line most favored as to location.

We do not mean to disparage either the Central road or the proposed Southern route. Both have advantages, and we shall be glad to see the former prosper and the latter pushed forward. But we look upon the Northern Pacific as promising greater advantages to the country, both in the way of internal and foreign commerce and of the development of a fertile territory, which will bring a rich return to the nation.

It is to be remembered that the Northern Pacific Road has not received any aid from the Government, other than a liberal grant of public lands, which had no value when granted, and which without the road would remain valueless. The corporation is not seeking loans from the Government. The bill which lately passed the Senate, and is now pending in the House of Representatives, proposes, in substance, nothing more, if we understand it, than to make compensation to the company by a grant of other lands, for those formerly granted and lost to the company by the occupation of actual settlers. This reasonable and just measure has, we are sorry to say, met with vigorous opposition, inspired, it must be, by local jealousy and individual interest. The Government lent fifty millions of her bonds to the Central Pacific road to help it on to completion. The Northern road has not asked for a dollar in the way of government aid. It asks that the original land grant be made good and nothing more. Individual enterprise will supply the means for the construction of a road which will give value to over one hundred millions of acres of land belonging to the United States, which have now no market-able value. The liberal land grant made to the Illinois Central twenty years ago has already been repaid many fold in solid benefits to the Government. She will have a much richer return from the Northern Pacific.

We do not doubt that the road will be completed within five years. May the liberal enterprise which projected and is now pushing it forward meet with a return corresponding with the benefits it cannot fail to confer on the public.

AMERICAN PLUSHEYISM IN EUROPE.

A New York journal of very large circulation and extensive influence is deeply troubled on account of the inconsistency of Americans in Europe. To the sages who conduct the journal to which we allude, the conduct of their countrymen in France especially is a most distressing scandal. Apparently these journalists think that Americans who enjoy the protection of the existing government in that country ought to cultivate with assiduity the friendship of those moderate and enlightened statesmen, Messrs. PAUL GROUSSIER and the rest, whose lucubrations are published in the *Marseillaise*; at least, they ought to give those intelligent reformers the comfort of their sympathies, if not the aid of their purses. It seems that the least Republican people in Europe are the Americans sojourners there. They are found in all the cities wasting their time in running after what they think high society, ready to fall on their knees in the dust for admission into the company of that "noble faubourg," about which they delight to talk. Such conduct throws discredit, it appears, on the country, of which they are regarded as representatives. It suggests the question what sort of a Republic America must be, when its citizens declare by their conduct abroad, by acts which speak louder than words, that they care very little for republicanism.

In reference to criticisms or comments of this kind two or three remarks seem obvious enough. The first is that grown up people, even though American citizens, when they go abroad enjoy an indisputable right to seek for and cultivate whatever society they may see reasons for preferring, and we are unable to understand on what fair grounds fault can be found with them for exercising their privilege. The second remark is that they certainly will indulge themselves in this way, however objectionable it may be thought by individuals of their fellow countrymen. Few feel called to constitute themselves missionaries of democracy, and to proclaim sympathy for rebels wherever they happen to go. In connection with this subject there may be consolation to some in recalling a fact. When the Southern rebellion broke out, the patriotism of Americans of the North, then residing or visiting in Europe, was everywhere made strikingly manifest. With few exceptions, their fidelity to the great republic, in the time of its peril, was such as to call forth admiration or to excite disgust in Paris, and London, and wherever Americans were found. Hence we conclude that if they cultivate aristocratic society abroad, it is not because they are ashamed of democracy at home. There must be some other cause for the social preferences which they display, and which provoke the rebuke of zealous republicans. If the conduct thus censured and lamented be general among our countrymen and countrywomen in Europe, we are confident it must have its root in some pretty good, substantial reason. What this reason is we, in our seclusion, might never have been able to discover, or even to conjecture. Fortunately, a Frenchman, resident in New York, having read one of the articles above referred to, in which astonishment was expressed at the unpatriotic devotion of the American colony in Paris to aristocratic society, has attempted to explain the phenomenon. To us the elucidation seems plausible and not discreditable to American taste and intelligence. We translate it that our readers may judge for themselves, whether it satisfactorily accounts for conduct which misunderstood, or looked at from a certain point of view, really seems and is sometimes called thankless:

> "What appears to us most astonishing in the article in the astonishment of the—*Rumbertubes*, (of course the name of the journal;) it is quite natural that Americans who have money to spend in Europe, should seek for that which is (vig., the *Rumbertubes*) diabolically calls 'high society.' The reason is that in Europe 'high society' is not only the society of rich people, as it is here; but it is also and above all the society of well bred people, of educated and polished people, of people of intelligence and taste. In New York, in order to be received on a footing of equality in 'high society,' it is necessary to have much money, for the worth of a man is measured by the number of dollars which he represents. In Europe, what is required in order to be everywhere well received and on a par with the highest and proudest, is to have a black coat and merit. A man of science, a man of letters, an artist, a physician, a barrister, are just as much respected as a duke, and do not form an 'high society' so much so that there it is not the intelligent people who are forced to be rich, but the rich people who are forced to be intelligent. That is not an aristocracy after the republican manner, perhaps, and certainly not after the manner of the American republic; but we hold that it is of the right kind, and in any case quite as good as the aristocracy of *cordon* or of *shoddy*. It is not astonishing that the Americans who travel in Europe seek this society; it only proves their good taste, and that other faculty long ago conceded to Americans, the natural aptitude to recognize for their own advantage those qualities in which they are excelled by their seniors in civilization."

WHAT THEY ARE UP TO.

The other day word was sent from Washington that certain gentlemen, for the most part editors from Chicago, St. Louis, New York and New England, in all not a dozen, styling themselves "revenue reformers," had held a meeting. Precisely what they proposed to do and how they proposed to do it, was not at the time vouchsafed to the outside world, but one of the New York representatives, hailing from the office of the *Post*, has since told us all about it. Here is the programme:

> "As for such States as New York and Ohio, here are a few figures which will show you that the cause of revenue reform must not fail there, as indeed cannot, for the votes needed to turn out the monopolists, or, at least, many of them, are found in the States in this congress, are already secure. The men named below are the ablest members who go into election. See by what small majorities they hold their seats, and the vigorous opposition they are receiving, final election, in which honor, safety, and peace were threatened by their corporations:
>
> "Schenck holds his seat by less than 500 majority; Bingham by less than 400; Shrodor by less than 200; Lawrence by less than 700; Smith by less than 800; Beatty by more than 900; Moore by less than 800; Haag (?) by less than 1,000; Dickinson by 1,700; Monroe by 1,400; Wilson by 2,000 and Ambler by less than 3,000.
>
> "Observe that Schenck and Bingham, the leaders in the 'protection' robbery of the country, hold their seats by less than five hundred votes each. A change of two hundred and fifty votes in each of their districts will drive them out and put revenue reformers in their places. When the people become populous enough to become enlightened among the people during the last year, in the subject, doubtless that is now in store for their last term in Congress? *If the Republicans nominate for it, they will be distanced by the Democrats.*
>
> "In the twelve Ohio districts which I named above, a change of six thousand five hundred votes will send revenue reformers to the next Congress, in the place of the protection men as a whole now represent them. *It is true, if the Republicans put up protectionists the revenue reformers will be themselves*, but it the Democratic party becomes the party of privilege and robbery it must expect defeat.
>
> "In New York eight members of the present Congress who are protectionists can be as easily turned out. Van Wyck holds his seat by but 40 majority; Ketchum by 300; Moulton by 1,700; Tanner by 2,400; Fields by 2,000, sanford by 2,000; Bailey by 1,300, and Benedict by 2,000. Judge Davis, too, a good man in many ways, ought to be more active than ever for revenue reform, or his majority of 3,500 may be turned against him.
>
> "As for Hill and *Speight*, of New Jersey, the first got into Congress by 58 majority, and the last by less than 1,000; neither pig, iron or pottery can save either of them; *and if the New Jersey Republicans do not nominate reformers reformers they will meet with the same fate.*
>
> "Nothing, on the other hand, can defeat reformers in any meeting of revenue reformers at this time is, how to make the subject leading issue in the fall elections. *Fortunately, the secure question is out of the way.* The Democrats are for reform in the tariff, and *that the Democrats in most of the States, except Pennsylvania, hold the balance of power at the present time, and Republican politicians and platform makers will do well to take notice of the fact.*

In plain English, the Republican party is to be dismissed and as many of its members as can be induced to do so are to be invited to come over to the Democrats and take seats on the free trade platform. It is the representatives of the Chicago *Tribune*, St. Louis *Democrat*, New York *Post*, Hartford *Courant*, the *Nation*, and perhaps one or two others of the same sort, who have concocted and propose to carry out this scheme —Republicans—(think of the editor of the *Nation* in this light)—who propose to see occupying seats in Congress Democrats of whatever grade the party may see fit to put up in preference to the foremost Republicans in the land. These "reformers" don't propose to work for Republican free traders, but they are going clean over to the Democrats. To say the least this is candid. It is no doubt a very fine scheme, if only it can be made to work. It will be drawing the lines in a manner the Protectionists should not fear, and give the Democrats a chance to declare in whose interest this country shall be for Europe or the United States. That will be the question.

HELLENISM, which may, without important error, be briefly defined as especial interest in the Greeks, has several times been pretty strong in this country during the present century. After the massacre of Scio it took the form of prevalent sympathy; in view of the victories of MARCO BOZZARIS and the defense of Missolonghi, it was enthusiastic admiration. But in comparison with English enthusiasm on the subject, American Hellenism was never a very powerful sentiment. Except in certain Boston circles, ours has been long dead, while in England it has been dying out for many years, and even a spark of it can hardly be expected to survive the crime at Marathon, to which reference has lately been made almost daily by the telegraph. Among the party murdered were a son of the Duke of Manchester, a youth only seventeen years old, and members of other families of high social position. People who have paid some slight attention to Greek politics during the last few years, would not be much surprised by the telegraphic statement, in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, that the government opposition are believed to have been "aiders and abettors of the murderers."

The place where the tourists were seized, the plain celebrated as the field of the battle in which the ancient Athenians defeated the Persian host, and for its historical associations consecrated by visits from all nations, was the scene of many of the exploits of the brigand named KYRZOS who, a few years ago, became so notorious under the title of "King of the Mountains." He commanded a large band, and carried on his plundering operations in the most systematic manner. Travelers were frequently robbed within five or six miles of Athens, a city which in 1861 contained more than forty-one thousand inhabitants, and Marathon only twenty-one miles distant from the capital, was infested by the brigands. Partly from apathy, but still more from the sympathy of important politicians, the Government failed to arrest him or his company. At length the peasantry took the matter into their own hands, and attacked and defeated the robbers in a battle. KYRZOS they beheaded, and sent his head to Athens in evidence of their victory, and in the course of about six weeks they killed one hundred and fifty of his followers. With the assistance of the Government the brigands might have been easily and completely exterminated, but instead of pursuing this policy, an amnesty proclamation was issued, which promised their pardon to all of them who would surrender, on condition that they should enlist to fight the Turks in Crete. There is no doubt that this policy was adopted through the influence of the same class of politicians in opposition, whom the English Ambassador at Athens proposes to have arrested as in alliance with the present robbers. It is also certain that many of the brigands concerned in the recent crime, were once members of KYRZOS's band, returned from Crete at the close of the insurrection. The alliance between the robbers and parties in Athens who kept them informed about the movements and intentions of travelers, has long been known. Nor has there been much doubt as to the connection between these informers and the Greek politicians. This has, in fact, been the strength of brigandage in Greece. The social and political importance of the persons lately murdered—one of them Secretary of the English Legation, one of them Secretary of the Italian Legation, and one of them a regular *Times* correspondent, makes it likely that the Greek government will be compelled to take decided measures for the suppression of the system.

WHEN referring, in our issue of yesterday, to a remarkable scene alleged to have taken place in the great Council, some time in March, we ought to have recollected DR. MANNING's warning to the British public. Not only the British public, but the public of Germany and France, for some time after the Council assembled, were grievously gulled into receiving as its true proceedings reports as entirely fictitious as the confabulations of JUNO with JOVE. On the other hand, a good many of the Fathers, notwithstanding their training in the art of keeping secrets and in spite of the solemn injunction of reticence regarding the acts of the Council, have proved leaky. Indeed, a considerable number of them have, from the beginning, in their hearts protested against the injunction as a thing impolitic and in violation of long established precedents, and, both in private letters and in whispered colloquies, have been in the habit of describing scenes and reporting remarks of peculiar interest, with which their membership in the Council had made them acquainted. About this there can be no doubt; it has been a bitter grievance to his Holiness. In regard to the debate on the preamble concerning Protestantism and the stormy scene produced by Bishop STROSSMAYER's untimely defense, we think there is no good reason for incredulity. The affair has been mentioned by several correspondents with circumstantial details. An hour after it happened, and without the utterance of a word by any member, it was known to all Rome by report and to statesmen in distant capitals by telegraph that something strange and remarkable had taken place in the Council. People passing or standing near the Vatican at the time heard multitudinous voices within raised in angry, or at least excited wrangling, and all the ordinary sounds of an assembly in violent tumult. These noises alone were of such a character as to render some explanation necessary, and there were other considerations which prompted many of the Fathers to give an account of them more or less full and satisfactory. We believe it is only the truth that, besides the many eager and enterprising representatives of the press, who haunt the purlieus of the Vatican and who "haunt about the doors" of every convent, palace or lodging house occupied by a member, all in pursuit of news, not a few of the Fathers have, from their first arrival in Rome, been beset by ladies, some devout, some inquirers after the orthodox faith, some neither devout nor semi-devout, but each one animated by the keenest spirit of investigation, with the secrets of the Council as the single object of research. When one thinks of all this, it seems wonderful that any of the proceedings have been concealed. We must add that by the scene of "noise and confusion," the American prelates were reminded of a political convention in their dear native land. The comparison may have been soothing in its effects upon their spirits.

FROM several distinct sources reports reach us of a decided revival of the no Popery feeling in England. Among the cable dispatches published in our paper of yesterday was one mentioning it as a subject of comment in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 20th ult.—which "attributes the revival partly to the Pope and the Council, but more to the multiplication of monastic institutions." People who have lived long enough to observe or who happen to be somewhat read in English history, will be reminded by such statements of the well known periodical character of the no-Popery panic in England. Seed-time and harvest, cold and heat do not return with much more perfect constancy or regularity than such alarms recur in their season among the sturdy Protestants of Britain. We, however, do not mean to say or insinuate that the panic is always unjustified by substantial reasons. The recollection of the time when an English King, HENRY II., held the stirrup for Pope ALEXANDER III. to mount his horse, has never ceased to be a sweet memory to the successor of PETER; and the loss of the Island to the Church is a memory whose bitterness is hard to bear. Prayers have never ceased to be offered up through the Catholic world for the re-conversion of the heretical isle, nor have earnest missionary efforts ceased to be made for the same object. The knowledge of these facts and of the existence of the spirit betrayed by the "aggression" of 1850 which led to the "ecclesiastical titles bill" of 1851, is well adapted to make English Protestants watchful. Then, the Oxford defection of a few years ago, and the tendency so often revealed among the upper and idle classes to favor "testhetical" and pompous rites of worship produce the same effect. In a word, the English Reformation was, as D'AUBIGNE has expressed it, a compromise with Rome. Hence, in consequence of the ritualistic proclivities encouraged by the Established church, probably nothing but incessant vigilance, sensitive to every alarm, has sufficed to keep England a Protestant country. As for the present panic and the cause of it assigned by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, one significant fact is worth mentioning. In 1830 there were no monasteries, and only seven convents in England, whereas, there are now sixty-nine of the former and two hundred and thirty-three of the latter houses. It is also stated on authority that seventy-one new convents and fourteen new monasteries have been established within the last seven years. In view of this rapid increase of these institutions, a strong party, represented by Mr. NEWDEGATE in the House of Commons, are in favor of a Parliamentary commission to investigate the subject by visiting both monasteries and convents.

A GENERAL revival of business is reported to us from New York. Some say that in a good degree this favorable change arises from what is now regarded as the almost certain failure of the Funding Bill as it came from the Senate. But the mysteries of trade and the causes of fluctuations caution us against attributing results to any one cause. One thing, however, there is no disputing, which is that the country wants stability. If reforms in the currency and finances cannot be obtained, better "let them alone" than continue the present state of the business world arising from all sorts of propositions, failures and delays. The uncertainty attending the action of Congress has unquestionably had a bad effect, and the dissatisfaction existing in this respect is unmistakable and not likely to grow less. What is needed, and that it does not exist is the great wonder, is something of that energy which framed and put through great war measures at the time of the nation's great peril. While the emergency may not be as pressing now, there certainly does exist a sufficient reason for something of the same energy and determination in the management of the question resulting from that great peril that displayed themselves then. We had the requisite foresight and patriotism then, and we should be sorry to believe that we have it not now. Though perhaps less demonstrative now than it was then, we believe that public sentiment, when it finds expression, will be found not a whit less decisive on its judgment concerning Congress, or less emphatic than it was when it held Congress up to the advance line of action. A member of Congress who was recently called to mingle among his constituents assured us that he returned to Washington instructed and prepared to act. It was his belief that it would be well if Congress could take a recess so that all the members might mingle with their constituents as he had done; for he was confident that they were not aware how urgent is the demand for something like that energy and zeal which led Congress to rise equal to the great emergency of the rebellion. It is something truly remarkable that notwithstanding the delays and inaction by Congress there should be an improvement in general business, however slight. With wise legislation, and then an adjournment of Congress, what might we not expect?

ON the 27th instant Mr. Senator PRATT, of Indiana, addressed the Senate on the subject of the claims of loyal Southerners for indemnification for certain losses suffered by them during the war. More specifically, his theme was a bill for the settlement of claims for quartermaster and commissary stores taken by or furnished to the United States within the States in rebellion." By submitting letters of Generals GRANT and SHERMAN to the effect that the Government had adopted on principle a system of general devastation and destruction of private property, as a mode of preventing raids by removing the means of subsistence from certain regions —for instance, the Shenandoah Valley. Much of the property thus destroyed belonged to loyal men, some of whom were actually serving in the Union forces. In other instances the property of such men was not destroyed, but appropriated and used by the Government, or sold to the enrichment of its treasury. Mr. PRATT referred to the grounds on which some think that indemnity ought to be refused. Some hold that all persons within the territory in insurrection ought to be considered as "constructive enemies," whose possessions were forfeited. But there is a difference between public war as between nations and civil war as between members of the same society. This latter is sometimes called a mixed war, because, we suppose, be considered as the final disposition of the subject. Long held to be immoral and illegal, these marriages, we believe, were first prohibited by statute in 1835. Ever since powerful influences have been exerted in the effort to declare marriage with a deceased wife's sister legal, and in 1851 the Marriage Law Reform Association was instituted for the mere purpose of accomplishing that result. The House of Commons in that year, we believe, passed an act of the same tenor with the act of the present month, but it was thrown out by the House of Lords in 1858, and again rejected in 1862. Such a marriage contracted in a foreign country, was, some years ago, pronounced invalid by the English Courts, whose decision was confirmed on appeal to the House of Lords.

In this country the discussion of such marriages has been chiefly confined to one religious denomination, the Presbyterians. Early in the present century, a case of the kind was taken up as a matter of church discipline, which led to the publication of many articles in the newspapers and of a good many pamphlets and books. Having died out and slumbered for a while, the agitation was renewed by the MCQUEEN case, (if that is the name) when the Old School General Assembly pronounced against such marriages. But the vote for the act was far from unanimous, and to many in the church the decision seemed uncalled for and oppressive in its effects upon individuals, both ministers and laymen who had married their sisters-in-law without a doubt of the propriety of the act. It is not unlikely that the new Assembly constituted by the Union, may, before very long, be called upon to reconsider the subject. Some think that the action of the Old School body has been rescinded by the terms of reunion. Whether that is so we do not pretend to know—but it will hardly be re-affirmed by the Assembly of 1870, or '71, or '72.

REPORTS prevailed for several days that the Colombian Government had declined to ratify the treaty with the United States concerning the Darien Canal. The truth is that the subject was still under consideration when the Congress was last heard from. It seems, however, that should the engagement be approved there its terms will encounter difficulties in another quarter, as they are believed to be inconsistent with the stipulations of the CLAYTON-BULWER treaty. Though no formal protest has yet been made by the British Minister, the subject has been much talked about in Washington. According to the celebrated treaty just mentioned, signed at Washington on the 19th of April, 1850, the United States and Great Britain mutually bind themselves not to reserve any exclusive advantages in the construction or use of any railroad or canal connecting the two oceans, over the territory of any State of Central America. They are also pledged to protect the neutrality of such road or canal. In the eighth article of this paper the rights of England in any such work, are defined with great particularity, and these rights are said to be contravened by some of the exclusive privileges granted to this country in the Colombian treaty. Other Governments, as well as that of Great Britain, are also interested in the matter. The importance of the subject to all the great commercial nations is obvious in view of the immense practical advantages certain to accrue to any one of them from the exclusive possession of such a short cut between the Pacific and the Atlantic. Some readers will remember the troubles actual and prospective formerly connected with the international rivalry for influence in Nicaragua, Costa Rica and other parts of Central America, troubles which were in a good measure ended by the CLAYTON-BULWER treaty.

IN the controversy for some time prevailing in Canada on the subject of the Winnepeg rebellion, the sympathies of the Indians or French population, are quite pronounced in favor of the rebels. The effect of this partisanship has been to excite vehement indignation among a portion of the English population. After the manner of Canadians, they show sometimes a plentiful lack of discrimination in their denunciation of those of their fellow subjects who refuse to go all lengths with them in their professions of loyalty. In defense of their attitude towards the insurgents, the French Canadians claim a devotion to the English crown in the past as well as the present, for which we have not been in the habit of giving them credit. Their organ, the *Minerve*, of Quebec, with exultation refers the English maligners of the French Canadians to history, and affirms that if they consulted the annals of the country, they would discover that defection has never weakened the French ranks, and that in 1775, as in 1812, it was to the French element and their unshakable loyalty that England owes the preservation of Canada. Another which, in the words of MONTALEMBERT, "from the mouth of the Oregon to the mouth of the St. Lawrence will one day be the rival, or the companion, of the great American confederation." The same paper claims that Sir E. P. TACHE was right when he said that the last gun to be fired in favor of the English rule in Canada would be fired by a French soldier! The *Minerve* also believes that the French will be the last of the population to demand independence or annexation.

THE wisdom of Gen. GRANT's St. Domingo policy has a prospect of having an early exemplification. The report is that a shuffle is going on whereby St. Domingo and Hayti united are to come under a French protectorate. That they were bound to fall into somebody's hands it has not been difficult to perceive for some time back; and from this point Gen. GRANT's policy took its start. But its opponents could not so see it, and were appealed to in vain that the question was whether the United States or France or England should have possession of that interesting neighborhood of ours. The statesmanship that cannot perceive the reasons why we should and they should not be the possessors, cannot be styled respectable. Should present reports touching the transfer of the island to France prove true, there will be no difficulty in deciding whose statesmanship was best, General GRANT's or those who killed the treaty. Nor need we wait for proof of the correctness of present reports, since if not now well founded, they are at any moment liable to become so. A French Protectorate established over Hayti and St. Domingo would, if anything could, let an idea into certain Senatorial heads now oppressed with the conviction that what they do not contain is not worth knowing.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN, our Minister to Russia, appears to enjoy in a high degree the favor and confidence of the Russian government. GORTSCHAKOFF, the Russian premier, as a mark of high favor, communicated to him the pardon of two Poles, MADEMIR and JOSEPHINE JANECKI, nephew and niece of PULASKI, our revolutionary hero, who having been mixed up with the late revolutionary movement in Russia, were condemned to expiate their offense in prison, but through the intercession of Minister CURTIN and the sympathy manifested by other Americans they were thus released. Minister CURTIN has also received warm expressions of gratitude from several Jewish religious Associations in America and Europe for his sympathy in behalf of their co-religionists in Russia, whose persecutions there have been greatly relieved through his influence. He has also taken great interest in giving information to prominent Americans at home regarding the graves of several of their relatives and friends who perished in the Russian service during the Crimean war.

GENERAL IRWIN, the new State Treasurer, will assume the duties of his office during the present week. By the new Treasury law he will be required to give ten sureties, aggregating $500,000, for the faithful performance of his duties. Precisely what some other portions of the two laws passed lassed last winter concerning the duties of the Treasurer and the management of the public moneys mean, is not so clear to many minds after patient study. These laws were passed within a few days of each other, and it is a question whether or not they repeal each other's provisions. No doubt the Legislature intended to meet the case squarely and apply a corrective to the long existing abuses in this branch of the State Government, but it is not clear that it did not in some essential respects make a bad job of it. General IRWIN, no doubt, will act up to the intention of the lawmakers, so far as it can be ascertained, under the best advice he can obtain.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us to "explain the terms 'black Pope' and 'white Pope,' which were used in a short editorial article in the COMMERCIAL a few days ago." In fact, the words occurred in a paragraph quoted from a French newspaper, in which Count BISMARCK was represented as playing one of these functionaries against the other. Among the Latin nations the names so obscure to our "Constant Reader" have long been familiar designations of the two most powerful ecclesiastics known to them. The names are said to have been first used in Rome, the common headquarters of both potentates, where these names are also most frequently heard. The people there call the General of the Jesuits *il Papa Nero*, the Black Pope, in two words describing the man and the institution, as they appear to them, while, in their vocabulary, for the purpose of distinction, the successor of PETER is called *il Papa Bianco*, the White Pope. The Order has had twenty-four Generals in all, the first having been IGNATIUS LOYOLA, its founder, who commanded from 1541 to 1558. The last and still living General, or *Pope Nero*, is Father BECKX, who was elected in 1853, and who is now seventy-five years old. Most of our readers are aware that the Black Pope and the White Pope have often been arrayed against each other in stern opposition. At present, the latter is believed to be very much under the control of the former, with the consequence of fearfully increasing the divided condition of the Catholic church, and, probably, of producing a great schism.

THE country has been informed that the administration is a unit against permitting the British authorities to send troops, designed to operate in the Red River country, through the Sault St. Marie canal. But there is a further question, not exactly put yet, nevertheless liable to be—will foot, munitions, or vessels, even, co-operating with or furthering the expedition, be permitted to go through the canal? Doubtless public sentiment would be opposed to allowing the British to use the canal in any manner to carry on their military operations against revolted subjects setting up for themselves. There would not be many shades difference between allowing vessels carrying troops going through and vessels loaded with food to subsist troops that have gone by another route. And perhaps there would not be much difference between the permission to do these things and permission for empty vessels to go through for the purpose of taking up the troops at a point on Lake Superior, and otherwise assisting the British to prosecute their warlike operations. It would seem that one principle must apply to one and all these points. The subject is attracting considerable attention at Washington, where it is hinted that after all the British will avoid any question as to the use of the canal by adopting land transportation.

IT is curious to hear those inside and outside of Congress who oppose the tariff bill on the ground that it is too protective, shrieking for protection in the shape of subsidies for nameless and numberless steamship projects. So also of railroad projects. If protection is to be thrown overboard let there be no half way work about it. While we withdraw protection from the cargo, why should the vessel be protected? If American labor and capital in manufactures must submit to free trade, why should labor and capital in shipbuilding and sailing enjoy protection? And railroads asking subsidies—only another form of protection—should be permitted to keep on asking so long as they deny the principle to other great interests. American labor and capital ask no other subsidy than a fair chance in our markets, and we see no reason why those who are denied this should assist their opponents to obtain subsidies. We believe in protection, but if free trade is to be the rule let it be inforced without exception. Then we shall see if every tub *can* stand on its own bottom.

THE Directors of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library have formally ordered the reading room of the Company to be opened on Sundays in the future from ten o'clock in the morning till sunset. Thus an important measure has been consummated, not solely as concerns this particular Library Association, but chiefly on account of the influence that will be exerted on the general question of throwing open public Libraries on Sundays. It has been agitated in most of the principal cities, but Philadelphia is the first to take the step, and it has been taken in the belief that good will come of it. If it is an experiment it is to be hoped that it will be fairly tested. We have not hesitated to favor such a course in Pittsburgh—when we possess a Library worthy to be honored with such a distinction, one that will fit the idea and not prove an obstacle to its realization. We shall look with some interest for the experience of Philadelphia in the hope and belief that it will afford proof of the wisdom of the step there, and lead to similar action wherever good public Libraries exist.

FATHER HYACINTHE has frequently been referred to, of late, as the founder and editor or co-editor of the lately started newspaper *La Concorde*. This journal has been established in the interest of religious liberty. Father HYACINTHE who subscribes himself HYACINTHE LOYSON, has written a letter in which he denies having any connection with the new paper, though he wishes it a prosperous career. The relation with the paper ascribed to him really belongs to his brother, and hence the mistake. Father HYACINTHE says he still thinks he can most effectually serve the cause which he has at heart, by remaining in that silence which his conscience imposed upon him at the beginning of the crisis through which we are now passing." It does not appear whether by "we" he means himself or the Catholic Church.

THEY are learning something over the Canadian border. Having in a certain sense set up for themselves, they begin to realize what it is to manage their own affairs so as to be self-supporting. Thus, a Hamilton paper says, more than twenty woolen and linen factories have gone out of existence, to all intents and purposes, under foreign competition. Protection, therefore, is the word there, and it sounds oddly enough spoken with the English brogue. All persons must know that a steady market can only be maintained by having such a tariff as will prevent the surplus stocks of other countries being thrown in to compete with our manufactures under the cost of production prices. The more goods pushed by a country the more disastrous must it be to that country, for although the farmer may buy his goods cheaper on account of the bankruptcy of his neighbor, he will require to pay it all back again by finding that a large portion of the population have left the country, losing him a market for beef, mutton, wool, hides, corn, poultry, oats, turnips, &c., and leaving him in this country only the United States as a market, to which, under the operation of Protection, gives him a better price than he would if we were free to manufacture in the States. Moreover, the taxes would increase as population diminished."

SOME days ago, a cable dispatch referring to affairs in France, made the statement that "the army which never votes, will participate in the *plebiscite* of the 8th of May." And several newspapers, commenting on the announcement, have pointed out the evident purpose of the Imperial government thus indicated to secure, or to enlarge the affirmative vote, even by the most irregular and arbitrary means. In fact, a part of the dispatch is wrong. Though the army has never voted in partial, or departmental elections, since 1848, it has always voted whenever a constitutional act has been submitted to the people. Hence the present instance is no departure from precedent, but a recognition of the principle that soldiers, apart from the regulations of discipline and the special laws to which they are amenable, enjoy the same civil and political rights with other citizens.

IF is, to say the least, suspicious that so many leaders in the patriotic cause are leaving Cuba to serve in New York